

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

NONCONFORMIST PORTRAIT GALLERY. No. XIII.—ELIZABETH FRY.

THERE is a "pleasant" story, "too good" not "to be true," that has been circulated very widely for some years. It is to this effect. In a certain town lived two men, the one a clergyman, the other a dissenting minister, both of whom happened to bear exactly the same name. This circumstance naturally occasioned inconveniences, letters and parcels being often delivered, and sometimes opened, wrong. Once upon a time an epistle, intended for the schismatic teacher, reached the regularly ordained priest, who, on discovering the mistake, forwarded it to its lawful proprietor with the wrathful message—"Sir, if you had not assumed a title (Reverend) to which you have no right, this mistake would not have occurred." Nothing more took place, we believe, on that occasion, but some time after a parcel was delivered at the house of the Dissenter, which, on being opened, was found to contain *MS. Sermons!* There was no room for doubt. They must of necessity be meant for the other Mr. —, to whom accordingly they were despatched, with the laconic epistle—"Sir, if you had not assumed an office to which you are utterly incompetent, this mistake would not have occurred." The contrast thus pithily noted between official regularity and personal power is forced upon us every day in the year, and is naturally suggested by the example of those who, like Mrs. Fry, achieve the highest good of their fellow-creatures, in violation, not merely of ceremonial rules of right, but of conventional notions of social propriety.

Elizabeth Fry* united to many graces of person and disposition a spirit of remarkable benevolence, which she early gratified by engagements which indicated, not only her love, but her power. Religion came to the help of nature, and her philanthropy was deepened, purified, and directed, by "the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus," which weaned her from pursuits and scenes of pleasure in which she took delight, and which she was peculiarly fitted to adorn, making a divine work and habit of what had been a merely human charity. Filled with the largest and loftiest views and convictions, she lived not to herself, but the world. Nothing was alien to her that concerned humanity. She was, and felt herself to be, her "brother's keeper." Wise as merciful, she looked not at man in some only of his wants and his relations. The poor, the ignorant, the oppressed, the depraved, all obtained her pity and her aid. Connected with a religious body that permits a female ministry, she brought the charms of a most persuasive address and the force of clear spiritual convictions to bear upon the souls of men, and not without proportionate effect. The missionary, as well as the minister, of the gospel, she travelled largely in her own country and on the continent of Europe, receiving everywhere a cordial welcome, and everywhere diffusing a rich savour of grace and truth. Her charity was multifiform. Her light had many colours. She had the key to the human heart, and the skill to adapt her services to all the varieties of need and woe—the child, the criminal, the invalid, the maniac.

"The leading object, however, of her benevolent exertions was the amelioration of prisons. Her long and persevering attention to this object, which continued to be dear to her until her end came, commenced with a circumstance which is already well known to the public, both at home and abroad. At an early period of her life in London, she was informed of the terrible condition of the female prisoners in Newgate. The part of the prison allotted to them was a scene of the wildest disorder. Swearing, drinking, gambling, and fighting, were their only employment;

filth and corruption prevailed on every side. Notwithstanding the warnings of the turnkeys, that her purse and watch, and even her life, would be endangered, she resolved to go in without any protection, and to face this disorganised multitude. After being locked up with them, she addressed them with her usual dignity, power, and gentleness, soon calmed their fury and fixed their attention, and then proposed to them a variety of rules for the regulation of their conduct, to which, after her kind and lucid explanations, they all gave a hearty consent. Her visits were repeated again and again; and, with the assistance of a committee of ladies, which she had formed for the purpose, she soon brought her rules to bear upon the poor degraded criminals. Within a very short time the whole scene was marvellously changed. Like the maniac of Gennesaret, from whom the legion of devils had been cast out, these once wild and wretched creatures were seen neatly clothed, busily employed, arranged under the care of monitors, with a matron at the head of them, and, comparatively speaking, in their right mind.

"Every morning they were assembled in one of the wards of the prison, when a chapter of Scripture was read aloud in their hearing, either by the matron or by one of the visiting ladies. On one particular morning of the week it was Elizabeth Fry's regular practice to attend on these occasions, and to read the Bible herself to the prisoners. This office she performed with peculiar power and sweetness. The appropriate modulations of her deeply-toned voice gave great effect to her reading, and the practical comments which she often added, after a solemn pause of silence, and sometimes a melodious prayer in conclusion, were the frequent means, under divine influence, of melting the hearts of all present. The prison was open on the appointed morning to any visitors whom she chose to admit; and her readings were attended by a multitude of persons, both English and foreign, including many of high rank and station in the world, who were all anxious to witness this extraordinary scene of order and reformation. It might often be observed that the poor prisoners themselves, and the visitors of every class, were equally affected."

"The attention of Elizabeth Fry, however, and of the other ladies, whom she had formed into a visiting committee, was by no means confined to Newgate. The female criminals in some other prisons of the metropolis soon came under their care, and after the successful formation of the 'British Ladies' Society for the Reformation of Female Prisoners' (which has now continued its useful efforts and interesting annual meetings for more than twenty years), a similar care was extended, by means of associated committees, to most of the principal prisons in Great Britain and Ireland. Subsequently, the plans of Elizabeth Fry were adopted (chiefly in consequence of her own influence and correspondence) in many of the prisons of France, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, &c., and have been acted on with much success at Philadelphia, and elsewhere, in the United States. The great objects of the British Society, and of those who followed in its footsteps, were, in the first instance, to place the female inmates of these several prisons under the care of matrons, and other officers of their own sex; and, secondly, to arrange a plan for their being constantly visited and superintended by benevolent ladies, whose mild yet assiduous Christian influence might be the means of gradually weaning them from their evil ways, and of restoring them, as useful members, to society."

We exceedingly regret that our space does not allow of any further detail of Mrs. Fry's benevolent operations, or of their results, convinced, as we are, that one of the finest examples of quiet spiritual power that modern times have furnished, is presented in her history. What she *was*, and what she was *not*: the features of her charitable course, and the absence of other features, made her and it alike remarkable. She acted not from feeling, but from principle, and a principle that took entire possession of her soul. Her work did not consist of violent plunges of the heart, but was the regular application of a deep and sustained power—was not the result of feverish fits of charity, but of an even flow of perfect health—came not of galvanism, but life. She was always the same, even to the end—and *what?* Remembering her sex, its characteristic qualities, and social state, who may be compared with her? In some respects she rose superior to a Howard. It was not in flaming, theorising, criticising, that she employed and exhausted her benevolence, though she could bring, and did bring when needed, a clear and wise intelligence to such engagements. She laboured with her own hands and

voice, laboured abundantly, and in scenes and ways that would have frightened a more timid, and have disgusted a less healthy philanthropist. The moral courage and patience that she put forth might make up a dozen very respectable martyrs, and she put them forth without the stimulus and excitement of martyrdom, and did it from the "charity" without which the giving of the "body to be burned" is nothing. It is one thing to talk in tones of most melting humanity about the poor and the imprisoned, it is quite another to go into the midst of the wretched and the degraded, and "seek their good"—and yet another to accomplish it. Eloquent discoursing upon the nobleness of moral endurance is somewhat different from being in the lions' den! Yet, after all, a reference to any one engagement or characteristic of Elizabeth Fry will do her but meagre justice. Her great excellence was *completeness*. As a philanthropist we know of none that can be compared with her in this respect. If it were as true of moral character as of material substances, that it is only as strong as its weakest part, she would yet be strong. She could bear as well as do, could give as well as work, could devise as well as execute, could labour in darkness as well as light. She was without crochets. She had no hobbies. She did not believe in any universal remedy for the social and physical ills around her. Her wisdom was not only "full of mercy," but "without partiality." She took a comprehensive view of men and things, and "gave a portion to six and also to seven." And a singular *healthfulness* marked her benevolence. She was perfectly free from the cant of humanity which is becoming the cant of the times, did not esteem a great criminal a great hero, nor wish that innocent thousands should be punished for the sake of guilty units. Nor did she sacrifice the *home duties* to public works. Her charity was according to the rule and order of Providence. "Those loved her the best, who knew her the most in *private life*. She was, truly, an attached and devoted wife—a cherishing and cherished mother—a loving and grateful sister—a dispenser of the true balm of Christian comfort in every hour of need, to her intimate associates and friends. Her love, which flowed so freely towards mankind in general, assumed a concentrated form towards the individuals of her own immediate circle. There was not one of them who did not live in her remembrance; not one who could not acknowledge her as an *especial friend*—a helper and sustainer in life."

We are quite aware that this representation of Elizabeth Fry may be suspected of exaggeration. It has been often remarked that there is danger in making out a very good case in argument—the doubt is apt to arise that there must be some great flaw in the reasoning, which, if it were as solid as it seems, could scarcely fail to convince minds now dissident. So it is with very perfect characters. Their vast superiority to the common standard suggests the thought of extravagant description. We can only say, if such a thought has been excited now—"Pursue the inquiry for yourselves, and may conviction lead to imitation."

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

OUR attention has been lately called to a pamphlet, published by Johnstone, of Edinburgh, entitled "*Bible Emancipation, or the Extraordinary Results of Unfettered Bible Printing*," by Adam Thomson, D.D., of Coldstream. It is thrown into the form of "A review of the last report of the board of her Majesty's sole and only master printers in Scotland," and contains "remarks on the immense saving in the price of the Scriptures to the British and Foreign Bible Society, to other benevolent institutions, and to the community at large."

It is not our purpose, at the present moment, to give to our readers an analysis of the contents of this publication, although we could earnestly desire to see it pushed into wide circulation. The facts with which it is full are astounding—and the reasoning which links them into a chain, unanswerable. Our object, however, in adverting to it is principally to select from its pages the following correspondence, illustrative of the spirit in which the central committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society deems itself justified in carrying out, or refusing to carry out, the main object of that association.

"London, 26, Ivy-lane, 20th Dec., 1845.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,—As it is the avowed object of the British and Foreign Bible Society to purchase their bibles where they can get them cheapest and best, and as the Scottish Bible Press Company have peculiar advantages for printing the Scriptures at the lowest possible rates, I beg

* We are indebted for the notices of Mrs. Fry contained in this paper, to a very simple and beautiful sketch of her life which appeared in the *Norfolk News*, and has been since reprinted as a tract.

leave, through you, to send the accompanying sheets for the inspection of the committee.

"Our bibles are printed under the inspection and by the authority of her Majesty's Board of Master Printers in Scotland. And having been led to understand that there can be no objection, on the part of the committee, to send Scottish editions (of course with the society's own imprint) to the colonies, or even to Ireland, where no exclusive patent exists, I hereby offer, on the part of the Bible Press Company, to print an edition of all or any of the specimens sent. The price will depend on the extent of the impression. But I pledge myself that it will be greatly lower than any others now in the market.

"My object at present is, in the first instance, to ascertain whether the committee would agree to take bibles printed in Scotland for their issues in that country, and in Ireland, and in the colonies. The Hibernian Bible Society has no scruples in the case, having frequently got bibles from Scotland; and, if your committee are willing to adopt the same course, be kind enough to let me know the number of any editions wanted, when I shall leave it to the committee either to offer a price or to receive an estimate.

"I am, rev. and dear sir, yours very truly,

"ADAM THOMSON.

"Rev. Dr. James Thomson,
"Agent to the British and Foreign Bible Society."

ANSWER.

"At a meeting of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held London, December 22, 1845. J. Bockets, Esq., in the chair,

"Read a letter from Dr. Adam Thomson, dated London, December 20, transmitting specimens of various bibles and testaments, printed by the Scottish Bible Press Company, which that Company are desirous to supply to this Society for circulation in Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies:

"Resolved—That the above letter and specimens be referred to the Sub-committee for general purposes.

"At a meeting of the Sub-committee for general purposes, held at the House of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, December 26, 1845. J. Radley, Esq., in the chair,

"Read a letter from Dr. Adam Thomson, dated London, December 20, and inspected various specimens of bibles and testaments accompanying it, referred, by minute No. 43 of Committee Meeting of the 22nd instant, to this Sub-committee; when, after a lengthened and patient consideration of the proposal made in the above letter by Dr. Adam Thomson, for the supply of copies of the Scriptures printed by the Scottish Bible Press, it was

"Resolved—That this Sub-Committee are not prepared to recommend to the General Committee to adopt the proposal of Dr. Adam Thomson.

"Read and approved at a meeting of the General Committee, held in London, January 5, 1846.

"Extracted from the minutes.

(Signed) "JOHN JACKSON, Assis. Sec."

"British and Foreign Bible Society, Jan. 10, 1846.

"Rev. Dr. A. Thomson, Coldstream.

"DEAR SIR,—You will see, from the accompanying resolutions, that your communications, addressed to Dr. James Thomson, have received much consideration on the part of our Committee.

"It has not been possible to write you at an earlier date, as the resolutions were only confirmed yesterday.

"I do not deem it necessary to enter into any statement of the reasons which led to the resolutions as now forwarded. I could not do justice to them in any written communication; and anything I could advance would, almost unavoidably, be so imperfect as to cause a failure in affording you any satisfaction.

"There is, however, one satisfaction which you cannot fail to enjoy—all must admit that you have been mainly instrumental in producing that lowering of the price of the Bible which is so intimately connected with the present extraordinary demand for the Sacred Volume.

"Believe me, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"A. BRANDRAM, Secretary."

The avowed object of the British and Foreign Bible Society is the diffusion as widely as possible of copies of the Scriptures without note or comment. For this they solicit contributions from the benevolent, and to accomplish this they swallow up—whether of choice or of necessity, is not the question here—a very considerable income in official stipends. Why they should deem themselves bound, in addition, to purchase the Scriptures in the dearest market, and to squander upon the monopolist a large percentage of the funds intrusted to their management by self-denying piety, we are wholly at a loss to conceive. The language of their Secretary to Dr. Thomson leads us to infer that it would not be easy to enlighten us on this point in such manner as to produce satisfaction—a suggestion which commands our readiest belief. But we beg to hint to subscribers, auxiliaries, and branches, the propriety of their insisting upon a solution of the mystery. "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves," is the maxim of economy which used to be impressed on our youthful minds. Might it not be well in more senses than one to read a lecture upon this text to the "British and Foreign Bible Society"? We grieve at being obliged to write thus of one of the noblest institutions of our land.

TITHES AND CHURCH RATES.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF PATRONAGE.

(From the Times.)

It was predicted, so long ago as the year 1836, that "if the incumbents of lay impropriations were still permitted to starve, or to exist on a pitiful pittance, the people would begin to ask themselves the question why they paid tithes or a substitute for tithes to these lay impropriators, when whole parishes of which they were the impropriators were allowed to derive no corresponding good from the payment, and were deprived, or nearly deprived, of all religious instruction?" Such a question was asked very plainly a day or two ago, and by no less an authority than the senior churchwarden of the parish, at a meeting held at Old Radnor, the report of which, copied from a Hereford paper, will be found in another column. The parishioners had assembled to consider the propriety of levying a church-rate for the present year, when their attention was directed by Major Whittaker, one of the churchwardens, to the deplorable state of the church funds, in consequence of the total neglect of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to appropriate a proper proportion of the tithes to

the religious service of the parish. Out of a sum of £1,330 a-year the vicar receives but £70, and even this miserable stipend has been mortgaged to borrow £500 for building a vicarage. Such are the religious necessities of the neighbourhood that the aid of a curate has been found necessary, but his salary, amounting only to £80 a-year, is paid by the Curates' Aid Society, while the Dean and Chapter of Worcester take £1,300 a-year out of the pockets of the inhabitants. No religious superintendence or instruction is provided for them out of the enormous sum they pay to the church dignitaries of another diocese, or rather, to Sir Frankland Lewis, who is the lessee of the Dean and Chapter. These high ecclesiastical authorities have not as yet condescended to offer any explanation of the charge brought against them, that they neglect the religious instruction of a parish from which they derive a very considerable revenue. They appear to be regardless even of the terms upon which the tithes were originally granted to them in the reign of Edward VI., for it was stated at the meeting, that though "they are required to provide a suitable residence for the vicar, he has been obliged to mortgage his £70 a-year with a debt of £500 for that purpose." Some calculations were read at the meeting, showing the profit that must have been made during a period of years by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, or their lessee, Sir Frankland Lewis. It would seem that they must have netted upwards of £32,000 in thirty years, after paying the vicar's stipend, and giving the munificent sum of ten pounds towards the restoration of the chapel at Kinnerston. For the repair of the church, which is said to be in a state of great dilapidation, the Dean and Chapter and their lessee have given—nothing. Not only has the mere fabric been allowed to fall to decay, but the Established Church, in its spiritual sense, has suffered severely in the parish of Old Radnor, from the neglect of those who tax it heavily, under a form in which payments are supposed to be made for religious advantages. It was stated, at the meeting to which we have referred, that there is a growing tendency towards Dissent among the population, in consequence of its being found that the Established Church, after taking the tithes, gives itself no trouble to provide for the religious instruction of those by whom the tithes are contributed.

Notwithstanding the statement of these facts at the meeting in question, Sir Frankland Lewis proposed a church-rate of 1½d. in the pound, which was carried by a majority of two. For the rate, 12; against it, 10.

A correspondent of the Times gives another illustration of the working of patronage:—The Earl of Spencer is the lessee of the tithes of Wimbledon, in Surrey, holding them of the same corporation, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, while the stipend of the incumbent of the important parish, with a population of 2,600, does not reach £90. There, too, the grant from the Crown was on condition that a parsonage-house should be kept up for the residence of the clergyman, but none of any sort exists.

THE CASE OF MR. SHORE.

(From the Plymouth Journal.)

We have devoted a considerable portion of our space this week to a report of an interesting and important meeting, which was held on Friday last in Plymouth, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Rev. James Shore, and of aiding him by a public subscription in meeting the expenses which the harsh prosecution of the Bishop of Exeter has, and is still entailing upon him. The case was most clearly stated by the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, and we think that no person could have heard that excellent speech, or can peruse it, without feeling a thorough conviction that if ever there was a case which required that the defendant should have the sympathy and the active support of the public, it is this. We will not attempt to trace the motives of the Bishop of Exeter in carrying on this prosecution—whether they proceed from private or personal feeling, or from those high church principles which in all past history have shown themselves so unamiably in those who have held them, is alike a matter of indifference so far as the present case is concerned. It is sufficient for us to know that while men are allowed to retain their livings without molestation, whose whole lives may have been a disgrace to the cloth that they wear, and while other men are allowed to adopt the tenets of the Romish Communion without a word being said against them, Mr. Shore and other Evangelical Divines are pursued with the most relentless and the most bitter hostility. Old and effete statutes are raked up out of our musty state records, and we are now reminded by recent decisions that the boasted toleration which laymen have possessed since the time of William the Third, is powerless for the protection of a clergyman. Once a priest, according to the decisions that have been given, a man is always a priest, and while there is no profession or business which in England a man may not leave, yet in that which has to do with the greatest of solemnities, he remains bound hand and foot—a slave to power, or to the dictates of his own conscience.

There is no good ground for hoping that the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust will be overruled by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, to whom Mr. Shore has appealed. In such a case it is right to anticipate the consequences, and to inquire what the effect of the confirmation of that decision will be. Mr. Rooker, in an admirable speech, in which he reviewed the history of our struggles with prelatical and priestly power in past ages, showed that, while, for all definite offences, the Ecclesiastical Courts possessed the power of inflicting not more than six months' imprisonment, yet, in a case like this, where the act of disobedience to canonical authority is continuous, the party offending is held to be in contempt, and, till he has purged himself of that contempt, he is liable to imprisonment. The punishment may, therefore, be perpetual. The iniquity of such a state of things is apparent, and every effort should be made to relieve honest men from a thralldom so degrading.

A clergyman of the Establishment, who happens to fall under the displeasure of his bishop, can follow no secular employment, because he is still a clergyman of the Establishment. He cannot preach or teach as a

Dissenter (although he is in conscience), because the Courts of Arches and Queen's Bench have decided that the Toleration Acts, till now believed to have been passed to protect such cases, are insufficient for the purposes for which they were more especially designed. What is a clergyman so situated to do? Is he to starve? And are the people of England still to hear, that all kinds of Dissent are tolerated in England, and that religious liberty is one of her proudest boasts?

At the commencement of this unprecedented persecution, a Committee of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty in Totnes and the neighbourhood was formed, and, considering that the great question of Religious Liberty was directly assailed in this attack on Mr. Shore, they determined to support him in resisting to the utmost this unconstitutional invasion of religious rights, and set about raising subscriptions. These, at present, we hear, amount to about £200; but Mr. Shore, as will be seen by the advertisement in another part of this paper, has already incurred upwards of £400 for his own expenses; and as he has determined, with the advice of his counsel and at the request of his committee, to proceed yet further, a larger amount will be required.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—POWER OF VOLUNTARIANISM.—Before us is lying the third report on the public accounts of the Free Church of Scotland. We entertain no unqualified admiration for the principles or proceedings of this singular society, but it is impossible to withhold a certain respect from the effort and sacrifices disclosed in this remarkable document. Within the space of three years the inhabitants of the most frugal district of the British empire, for the satisfaction of either their caprice or their conscience, have voluntarily assessed themselves to the amount of a million sterling, raised by annual contributions of upwards of £300,000. They have not contented themselves with subscribing for the spiritual independence of their own burghs, hamlets, and families; they have not limited their payments to the "sustentation" of ministers of discreet conformity to their wishes. The seceding body assumed at its birth all the functions and responsibilities of a matured establishment, and is not wanting in some one or two, at least, of the notes of a church. Six-and-thirty months have sufficed to form a society with all the appliances of self-support, instruction, and proselytism. A body whose existence dates no further back than 1843 pays £72,000 yearly to its appointed ministers, who provides for its widows and orphans, expends £9,000 per annum on its home missions, and twice as much in building churches. It has a college with scholarships for poor students, and with professors and tutors receiving salaries amounting to £4,000 a year. It has its normal and general schools, probationers, catechists, and travellers. Not only does it walk alone so sturdily, but it extends its arms to others, and pays largely for the denunciation of Erastianism to Caffres and Hindoos. It has six missions in India, and six stations in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor for the conversion of the Jews. It has made grants, amounting to nearly £2,000, to the Evangelical Societies of Switzerland and Belgium, the Bible Society of Toulouse, and the Gustavus-Adolphus Society of Germany. It has translated the *Assembly's Catechism* into the Armenian language, and has despatched a Portuguese catechist from Madeira to Bombay. It provides a temporary support for Hebrew converts in Hungary, and for Hindoo converts at Calcutta; supports missionaries with uninsured lives in Southern Africa, and has despatched a philosophical apparatus to the Great Fish River.—*Times*.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. J. Kingsley delivered, to a large audience, (amounting to seven hundred individuals), at the Temperance Hall, Ipswich, a lecture on the principles of religious liberty, as opposed to every form of spiritual coercion, together with an explanation of the objects contemplated in the formation of the Anti-State-Church Association.—Mr. Lacey was called to the chair.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

THE BISHOP v. BIGOTRY.—The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, incumbent of the parish of Wallend, recently refused to perform the burial service over the body of a child, because it had been baptized by a Wesleyan minister. The father of the child informed the Bishop of Durham of the circumstance, and his lordship immediately replied, stating, that "if Mr. Armstrong has refused Christian burial to a child because it had been baptized by a Dissenting minister, he has acted unworthily of his calling, and rendered himself liable to punishment in the ecclesiastical courts, if Mr. Giles or any other wish to prosecute him." A few days ago a deputation from the body of parishioners waited on the rev. gentleman, and obtained from him a promise that such an occurrence shall not again take place.—*Newcastle Advertiser*.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., delivered a highly interesting lecture in the Assembly-room, Halesworth, September 17th, on behalf of the British Anti-State-Church Association. The subject was, "The evil influences of Civil Establishments of religion upon all classes of the community." There were many friends of the Establishment present.

SCOTCH EPISCOPAL COLLEGE.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Episcopal College, near Perth, took place on Thursday, the 10th instant, amidst a very full assemblage, consisting of the principal dignitaries of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, a large number of the clergy, and various noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies. Sir John Gladstone officiated with the trowel; his son, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, was distinguished among the lay orators. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous *déjeuner* to the visitors, and an entertainment to the workmen.

CHURCH-RATES, ST. GEORGE'S, COLEGATE, NORWICH.—The churchwardens, who are both Dissenters, having received the archdeacon's mandate to lay a church-rate, gave notice of a vestry meeting for Thursday last, when the senior churchwarden asked for a rate of 3d. in the pound upon the new assessment, which he said would raise £37, sufficient to put the church, &c., in repair. The other churchwarden proposed the rate officially,

which was seconded by Mr. J. J. Sharpe. Mr. W. Brock, Baptist minister, then rose, and proposed that the consideration of the rate be adjourned for twelve months, which was seconded by Mr. Alfred Pigg. The senior churchwarden, as chairman of the meeting, then put the amendment, when 36 persons voted for it; on the contrary, none.

THE WELSH BISHOPRIC.—The death of the Bishop of St. Asaph has brought a serious disaster on the Established Church in Wales. According to the act of 1836, the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph are to be united immediately in case the Bishop of Bangor will give his consent; and, as his consent will be of some value to him (upwards of £700 per annum), very probably he will not continue in his opposition to the arrangement, unless he thinks some notice will be taken of the question in the next session of Parliament. The subject is viewed with extreme indifference in Wales. This is sufficiently indicated by the number of signatures attached to the petitions presented to Parliament for the repeal of the act of 1836. The number of petitions were about 250, and the signatures attached thereto about 10,000, an average of forty to each petition. Very many of these petitions were sent from England. Hence it is evident that this important question, as it is considered by Earl Powis, hardly attracts any attention in the country. Churchmen very probably will think this a strong argument in favour of increasing the number of bishops, but it is no proof that this is earnestly desired by the country. The Established Church boasts of having 100,000 of the Welsh attached to her; if so, they must be very faithless children, otherwise they would have made strenuous exertion to save the venerable mother from so great a catastrophe as the extinction of a bishopric. It would be highly proper for the faithful few to present the Earl of Powis with some honourable title, similar to Defender of the Faith, if that honourable distinction be not available.—*From our Correspondent.*

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.—The death of Dr. Carey, Bishop of St. Asaph, gives rise to the consolidation of the two sees of St. Asaph and Bangor in one see, according to the act of Parliament of 1836, and the order in Council of 1838; but needs the consent of the Bishop of Bangor to carry it into effect, otherwise it must remain *in statu quo* until the death of that prelate, when the two sees will become the united see of St. Asaph and Bangor. As the present net annual revenue of the see of Bangor is only £4,464, and the amount of the revenue of the proposed united see is fixed at £5,200, we can hardly suppose that Dr. Bethel, the present Bishop of Bangor, will decline the offer of the united see, with an additional revenue of £736 a-year. Assuming that this prelate accepts the united see, then one consequence of that act, as we understand the order in Council, is the erection of Manchester into a bishopric forthwith. Of course there is a good deal of speculation in clerical and other circles here, as to who will be the first bishop of the proposed see of Manchester. We believe that, as a matter of fair consideration and courtesy, the Bishop of Chester will have the option of remaining in what will then be the reduced see of Chester, or of taking the new see of Manchester. Should his lordship decline the new see, as we believe is probable, we have heard, amongst the names suggested as likely to be considered, that of the Rev. Thomas Dale, B.D., canon of St. Paul's, and vicar of St. Bride's, London. It seems, however, to be the opinion in the best informed quarters, that no immediate change will be made. Indeed, any proceeding must be contingent upon the acceptance of the united Welsh sees by Dr. Bethel, the bishop of Bangor, and until that is known the rest is only conjecture. Since the above was written, we find the following paragraph in the *Globe* of Thursday:—"We hear that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, the rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is mentioned as likely to be the new bishop."—*Manchester Guardian.*

In the sitting of the second Chamber of the States of Baden, Deputy Buss proposed the separation of the Catholic Church from the State. The proposition was rejected by a large majority.

CHURCH PATRONAGE.—Most of our contemporaries have been lauding Lord John Russell for bestowing a valuable benefice on the Rev. Mr. Nott, son of the distinguished Indian general, who rescued the garrison of Jellalabad from the ferocious hands of Akbar Khan. We protest against the Church being made an appendage to the Treasury. If the cure of souls be the most solemn of all duties, it should be independent of all political patronage; but if the clergy are mere spiritual policemen, and the ghostly tools of the State, the sooner Church of Englandism is abolished, the better.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—As the nine p.m. train was leaving Rugby station for Leicester, on Saturday last, an engine belonging to the London and North-Western Railway Company was standing below the points at which the Midland line diverges from the former; no sooner had the engine and tender passed the points, than the engine-driver of the London and North-Western Company turned on his steam, and the result was that the engine ran into the train before it had cleared the line, broke four of the carriages, throwing them off the rails, and tearing up the latter for some distance, whilst several of the passengers were seriously shaken and bruised. Mr. Hudson, the chairman to the Midland Company, but better known as the "Railway King," was in one of the carriages, but escaped unhurt. Assistance was promptly rendered to the sufferers, to whom every attention was paid by the officials of the London and North-Western Company, and, after a detention of about an hour, the passengers were placed in carriages belonging to the latter company, and forwarded on their journey. The guard was so seriously injured that he was obliged to be left behind. The engine-driver, through whose carelessness the accident occurred, will undergo an examination before the magistrate.

THREE INCENDIARY FIRES took place in Bedfordshire on Thursday and Friday last, resulting in the destruction of a large quantity of produce.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 14th instant, the double marriage was announced by the President of the Council. The announcement of the Queen's marriage was received with respect, and that of the Infanta with hisses. M. Orense, amidst a profound silence, rose, and inquired whether the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier was to take place immediately, or be postponed until the Queen had given direct successors to the Crown? M. Isturiz immediately answered, that the marriages of the Queen and the Infanta would be celebrated at the same time. M. Orense sat down without raising any discussion; but an attempt was to be made to bring forward a discussion on the following day. Great crowds were assembled about the Chambers, and scowling faces were numerous, but the public peace was not disturbed.

On the 16th the Senate, in a body, waited on the Queen, to congratulate her Majesty on her marriage, and that of her sister. The address of that body, read by the president, was couched in terms of the most complete approbation. The draft of the address of the Chamber of Deputies was written in the same spirit.

It is believed that the dissolution of the Cortes would take place on the 20th at latest. They will be convoked again early in December.

The correspondents of the daily papers disclose some of the machinations of the Government to carry their object, and prevent the expression of public opinion.

They have hired men to crowd the public tribunes of the Congress. Their duty is—first, to applaud enthusiastically the Ministerial announcement of the marriage of the Queen and the Infanta; and, next, to shout down the Opposition, should they attempt to speak. This, I am assured, is the fact. These distributors of the *aura popularis* are divided into sections, each with a chief, who is to act as fagelman, and give the necessary signals at the fitting time.

Twelve *celadores*, commissaries of police, were dismissed yesterday by the Government for refusing to aid in getting up a counter petition in favour of the Montpensier marriage. They confessed their inability to do so, in consequence of the excitement which prevails, and the feeling against the alliance. Two more were also sent to the rightabout for not having denounced the principal parties that booed the French courier, and for not preventing a similar demonstration from being made against the great man himself. The dignity of France was rather insulted yesterday. I am informed that M. Bresson was hissed to his heart's content as he drove by in his carriage along the Calle Alcala.

The post-office authorities have received orders to detain all petitions against the marriage proceeding from the provinces.

The tone of public feeling throughout Spain may be gathered from the words of the *Times*' correspondent:—

During my sojourn of many years in Spain, I have seen the people in various periods of excitement, but I have never witnessed anything like the present feeling against the French name. The excitement is so great that I fear every moment to hear the dreadful cry of "*Mueran los Franceses*;" and then—it is horrible to reflect on the carnage that may follow. The troops were under arms last night and the night previous. I should not like to become responsible for the safety of the Duke de Montpensier if he were to present himself in the streets of Madrid during the present excitement. I am not sure whether the Royal apartments could even afford him a shelter. Whether the feeling may calm down or not hereafter I do not know; I speak only of the present. I am assured that, in talking over the Infanta's marriage in their barracks the soldiers say, "*No queremos un Gabacho*."—"We will not have a Gabacho!"—using the most contemptuous epithet that can be applied to a Frenchman.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Chronicle* gives further evidence of the national frenzy against the French:—

Declarations of perfect accord with the Progresista protest against the French marriage have come in from many important places, and it is known that others have been stopped by the Government. The Liberals of Seville, Malaga, Murcia, Saragossa, Santander, Lugo, Ayamonte, Lanestosa, Badajoz, Ubeda, and Carceres have already signified, by letter, their perfect agreement with that declaration, and the very soldiers in the barracks do not hesitate to tell their chiefs that they will not have a "Gabacho," a nickname given to the French by the populace. In vain do the authorities seize one journal after another; it is impossible to repress the feeling which shows itself in every line published by the whole of the independent press on this subject. Out of the eleven daily papers published in Madrid, only three have said anything in favour of the French marriage, and of these the *Heraldo* is the only one of any importance; for, as to the *Imparcial* and *Popular*, both ludicrous misnomers, by the bye, the one is very official, and has no circulation, and the other is a nondescript concern of the size of a sheet of letter paper, which really has no political influence. The *Esperanza* and *Catolico*, journals of the Carlist "persuasion," have said little, but that little indicates their aversion to the scheme. The *Tiempo* and *Espanol*, moderate Conservative journals, have not ceased to combat it from its first being announced to the present day; while the organs of the Progresista party, the *Espectador*, *Nuevo Espectador*, *Eco del Comercio*, and *Clamor Publico*, notwithstanding one or other is seized every day; still, as all their articles turn upon nothing else, the public are constantly supplied with every kind of writing, argumentative and historical, against the French project.

The *Times* of yesterday contains the following:—"The preparations for the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier were nearly complete, and it was still deemed that Government had gone too far to recede. Nevertheless, a misgiving about the affair was entertained somewhat generally, because of the silence of the British Cabinet, and of the probability of an insurrectionary war in Spain. The funds continued to fall, under this impression, on Sunday, and attempts were of course made to check that tendency. Among the means resorted to with that object was a report that the King of the French had announced to the British Government his readiness to renounce all claim of the descendants of his son to the Spanish crown. This, if true, would put an end to the question; but it was not credited. Our correspondent states, however, on what he deemed excellent authority, that King Louis Philippe wrote from La Ferté Vidame, on Friday last, to her Majesty Queen Victoria, a deprecatory letter of twelve pages, in which he detailed the progress of the Montpensier

marriage, and described it as a matter long resolved on. He, of course, prayed his august ally to acquiesce in the match, and concluded by expressing his intense anxiety to learn the views and the resolve of the British Cabinet. "This letter," says our correspondent, "left Paris for London yesterday by a Cabinet courier, after having produced, I am assured, very serious disapprobation among his Majesty's advisers. The King, who was to have remained longer at La Ferté Vidame, returned to St. Cloud last night. Moreover, I am assured that it was intended that, instead of the 24th inst., the Duke de Montpensier should have left Paris for Spain this day, and that his departure has been postponed in consequence of the arrival of a messenger from Madrid with a copy of the instructions sent Mr. Bulwer by Lord Palmerston, a report of what passed between our Minister and Senor Isturiz on communicating those instructions, and despatches from M. Bresson, Queen Christina, and M. Isturiz."

"That the double marriage will actually take place does not appear to be much doubted, but, far from that event bringing matters to a settlement, we have heard it termed, among Spanish houses, the 'trumpet sound' that will call the contending parties into action. Don Enrique having been refused as a husband for the Queen, and the Count de Montemolin not wishing to form an alliance with the existing Government, an union of either of the parties with that of Isabella II. is regarded as equally impossible with their fusion with each other. Don Enrique is known to be friendly to free-trade, and what may be termed the English school of politics, and inclined to form a commercial treaty with this country. It was said on 'Change that Cabrera was in London yesterday, and that he has left England for Valencia. That his escape is an event of the greatest importance none appear to question."

ESCAPE OF THE SON OF DON CARLOS AND GENERAL CABRERA.

An extraordinary express from Paris, received on Saturday, announces that the Count de Montemolin, eldest son of Don Carlos, had escaped from Bourges, where he has been confined by the French government, and that Cabrera, the noted Carlist general, has clandestinely left Paris, and passed through Rouen on the evening of the 13th. He left that city in a carriage, accompanied by a friend, and took a route towards the sea; where he, no doubt, had a boat waiting to take him to England for Spain. From what has since transpired, it would appear that the escape of both was facilitated by the French government. The Count was allowed to take occasional airings in the neighbourhood of Bourges, attended by a guard. The following account is given of his escape:—

On Monday afternoon, the 14th instant, the carriage of the prince was observed to leave Bourges, as if for a drive. It contained two persons, attached to his highness's suite. An hour afterwards the Prince himself rode out on horseback, accompanied by the escort employed to guard him. Immediately on getting beyond the walls he pushed his horse to a gallop; but it being a habit of his to gallop away alone to a distance, and to return, the escort was noways alarmed, but followed at leisure, and the Prince was soon out of sight. A short time afterwards the gendarmes having inquired of some passers-by which direction the Prince had taken, were told that he had gone towards a neighbouring chateau which he frequently visited. In about half an hour the gendarmes saw the Prince's carriage returning, with three persons in it, and not doubting that the third person was the Prince himself, they quietly followed the carriage into Bourges, and reported to the authorities that the Prince had returned to the Archbishop's palace, which is his place of residence.

The departure of the Count was not known for forty-eight hours, when, of course, pursuit was useless. The circumstances that attach suspicion to the French Government of having connived at his escape are thus stated by the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

The prince was treated as if Spain were in a state of peace, tranquillity, and contentedness, which left him no hope of rousing the country in his favour. He was allowed to go at large, as if nothing had recently happened either to irritate his feelings or to diminish his hopes of one day mounting a throne. In fact, he was lately rather more carelessly guarded than in most ordinary times. This is not the conduct of the French Government on occasions when its interests prompt it to be cautious.

Cabrera was allowed to come to Paris a day or two before his escape. Some say he was summoned there by the Government itself. The redoubtable Carlist chief is known, during his stay in the capital, to have been in communication with members of the French Government. After his communication with the Government, I am credibly informed that he sent to make secret proposals to some of the leaders of the Progresista party now residing in Paris, and whose names there would be no difficulty in mentioning, proposing an interview, but they were too wary for him. I am informed that Carlists are freely and openly allowed to take their passports to the Spanish frontier, while the most strict surveillance is kept over the Progresistas. There is another circumstance indirectly connected with the same subject, which ought not to escape notice. The Miguelites resident in France are not only freely allowed their passports to return to Portugal, where that party is now in open rebellion, but I am credibly informed that money is given them to enable them to return. To what wicked lengths will not an ill directed ambition lead?

The object to be gained by France in fomenting a Carlist insurrection is this:—France is alarmed for the peace of Spain, but what she fears is a Progresista, and not a Carlist, rising. She knows well that the ultimate success of the Carlists is hopeless, and that an insurrection on their part can only be a temporary evil, as it can be put down at some future convenient time, without any very great difficulty. A Progresista movement would be a very different thing. It would be a movement, not of one Spanish party against another, but a national movement directed against the pretensions, the preponderance, and the oppression of an ambitious and designing neighbour. Such a movement is to be by all means avoided, and the surest means of doing so is by incurring the smaller evil of a Carlist insurrection.

The Count de Montemolin has issued the following proclamation:—

Spaniards,—My dignity and my sentiments render it my duty to await the result of events which I see, without as-

tonishment, about to accomplish themselves in Spain. I could have wished to hold to what I announced to you in my manifesto of May 23, 1845. I then made known my principles—I told you I had no other desire than to draw our country from the abyss into which she is plunged, to bring about a lasting reconciliation between all parties, and to give you the peace and happiness of which you have so much need, and which you so well merit. The results have not responded to my efforts, and your hopes have been deceived.

Your duty and my word of honour impose on us new efforts to fulfil our mission.

Spaniards, the moment which I have sought to avoid with so much care, at the price of your sacrifices and my own, that moment has at last come; it would be a disgrace for you, and a stain on me, to show ourselves less to-day than we have been up to this time in the opinion of Europe.

I know no parties; I only see Spaniards; all capable of contributing powerfully, along with me, to the success of the great cause for which Providence reserves me. I therefore call you all to me; I hope in you all, and I have no fear of any one.

The cause which I represent is just; no obstacle must impede us in saving it; success is certain, for I feel sure that you will all answer my appeal, full of zeal, active, and brave.

I implore you and recommend you not to think of the past. The era which is about to commence ought not to resemble that which has preceded it. Concord must be established among all Spaniards; let the epithets of parties cease; let hatreds and remembrances of injury be buried in forgetfulness.

Institutions conformable to the spirit of the time we live in, the holy religion of our forefathers, the free administration of justice, respect for the rights of property, and a cordial amalgamation of parties, lo! these are the principles which guarantee the possession of that happiness which you so fervently desire.

I will adhere to what I promise and what I offer; and, in the moment of success, nothing will be more sweet, nothing will give me greater satisfaction, than to see around me neither victors nor vanquished.

I thank you for all you have suffered—for your constancy, and for your prudence. The admirer of your courage and your exploits, I shall know how to recompense them on the field of battle.

Bourges, 12th Sept., 1846.

CARLOS LUIS.

Don Carlos passed through Bordeaux on the 16th inst. He is believed to be still in France. General Cabrera has arrived in England.

ROME.

THE POPE AND PRINCE JOINVILLE.—The French papers supply details of the reception given to the Prince de Joinville at Rome. On landing at Civita Vecchia, he found a battalion of troops drawn up to receive him; the delegate and local authorities standing ready with a complimentary address. "I am happy," said the Delegate, "in quality of representative of the Government of his Holiness, in having this occasion for offering my respect and services to the conqueror of Mogador, a worthy son of the great King whom Providence has sent into the world for the good of mankind." The Prince, in his reply, expressed his desire for privacy, "as he was only come to Rome to throw himself at the feet of the holy father." Other symptoms of boisterous publicity manifesting themselves, the Prince made his escape as fast as possible to Rome; arriving there in the evening. The Pope seems to have duly appreciated the Prince's pious alacrity. On the authority of a letter from Rome, dated the 1st inst., the *Semaphore de Marseilles* recounts an interchange of amenities and munificences. The Pope gave the Prince de Joinville a complete collection of the large engravings of the Pontifical caligraphy, representing all the ancient and modern monuments of Rome. That collection is estimated at 6,000 francs. His Holiness also gave him two alabaster vases, which had attracted the attention of his Royal Highness, and which were made with the beautiful alabaster sent to Gregory XVI. by Mehemet Ali. The Holy Father also presented him with corone, or beads, for the Queen and the Princesses. Those for the Queen are articles of great value and the Prince took charge himself of the box containing those objects, which he carried to the embassy. The Prince made presents which surpassed in magnificence those of the Duke d'Aumale. The family of the Pope, as his household is called, received from him a thousand Roman scudi (£250). All the Roman personages who waited on the Prince during his short visit obtained also appropriate souvenirs. The presents were all in gold, set with diamonds, and estimated at upwards of 40,000 francs (£1,600). He produced on the Pope, and all the persons who saw him, the most favourable impression. The Austrian Ambassador will be dumb-struck for a month in consequence.

The Pope made a triumphal progress to the church of the Madonna del Popolo on the Feast of the Nativity. Since the amnesty, the Roman people have been subscribing for a monument to commemorate that act of clemency. Against the day of the festival a temporary triumphal arch, representing the intended monument, was erected, and decorated with appropriate emblems; beneath which the pontifical cortege was conducted in grand procession, amidst 100,000 spectators. His Holiness, who was affected to tears at this proof of popular affection, bestowed his benediction "under flowers and sonnets, and amidst deafening acclamations."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Newspapers received from Cape Town, to the 24th June, give altogether a more favourable account of matters on the frontier. The great body of the Kafirs had disappeared from the border; though marauding parties were still committing depredations in the British territory. One of these bands had captured 300 cattle; but was pursued by the burghers, under commandant Du Toit, and the booty was recovered. Eleven Kafirs and one colonist were killed. A body of 3,500 burghers in the Western districts had crossed the Gamtoos river, and was advancing. As soon as the burgher forces had all arrived, offensive operations would be commenced by the Governor-general.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EGYPT.—TOLERANCE OF IBRAHIM PASHA.—The popularity of Ibrahim Pasha is, as we learn from Grand Cairo, on the increase. He has given proof of his tolerance on two occasions lately. The great rabbi of the Jews had died, and it was indispensable to do that honour in death to the chief of a religion which was his due. The fear lest some fanatics might disturb the ceremonies, had caused an application for protection to be made by the Israelites to the Governor of Cairo. He gave in return an evasive answer, and it was determined that an address should be presented to Ibrahim Pasha in person. This address Ibrahim Pasha received in his divan; and, after hearing it read, he said—

Since my journey through Europe I am discontented with myself. I have seen what protection is generally given to religion of every description, and the respect in which all are held, and I do not intend that in Egypt it should be otherwise. Instead of giving you a few soldiers to escort the conveyance, we shall put 3,000 at your disposal, and my own carriages will be given to you to put the bier in. Fear not to be disturbed in the exercise of your religious duties to the head of your church. Go, and remember that Egypt shall henceforth be a country where all religions may be followed with entire liberty.

This action was followed by another. Ibrahim called together all his mamelukes, and gave them their liberty, with the choice of leaving his service if they so wished. They all assured him that nothing would induce them to leave the service of so good a master.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.—We English people generally think that in Paris the people attend church in the morning, and amuse themselves in the afternoon. No such thing. Almost every place of business is open from morning till night, and workmen are seen passing along the streets to their various occupations. Mechanics are employed, building and repairing, as on any other day. Every place of amusement is thrown open—theatres, ball-rooms, gaming-houses. No Englishman can discern the signs of the Sabbath, unless it is that the signs of amusement are more visible than upon other days. Here is a Sabbath, good Christian people! Heaven preserve us from the like!—*Private Letter.*

PREPARATIONS FOR CRUSHING THE TAHITIANS.—"Reinforcements, much more considerable than were at first expected," says the *Flotte*, "are about to depart for our establishments in Oceania. The new governor, Captain Lavand, is said to have strongly insisted on obtaining those reinforcements. It is certainly full time to overcome the embarrassments that accompanied our installation on those shores. Commander Lavand has shown himself very firm and resolute. He maturely weighed the difficulties of the situation, and demanded the necessary means to consolidate our dominion in Oceania. This appears to us a good omen for the future. It is, in our opinion, a becoming answer to the unfounded supposition of a few journals, who asserted that M. Lavand was opposed to our retaining those possessions, and that he was sent to evacuate them. The forces concentrated at Tahiti on the arrival of the expedition will enable the new Governor to operate on a greater scale, and effect, we hope, the speedy pacification of the principal island."

THE KING OF SWEDEN has ordered the abolition of all games of chance at the watering-place of Ramlose, the only place in Sweden where gambling was allowed.

FREE TRADE IN PRUSSIA.—DUSSELDORF, SEPT. 8.—The toast proposed by the President of the Board of Trade, at a dinner given in honour of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin, has caused great sensation. The toast was to "Commercial freedom and independence." The baneful influence of protective duties was the subject of conversation.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF FREE TRADE IN PARIS.—The principles of free trade have made rapid strides throughout France since Mr. Cobden's arrival amongst us. The projects of free-trade societies at Marseilles and at Lyons are ripening, and will soon be in activity. In Paris the adhesion of the *Débats* has proved of much service to the cause of commercial liberty. This newspaper has published three articles on this subject. They have been written by M. Michel Chevalier, who is certainly a very able writer and economist, but who might have addressed stronger arguments in favour of free trade if he had not been obliged to spare a part of the Ministry, as several Ministers are Protectionists. The other newspapers of Paris are divided on that question. Those who have adopted the cause of liberty are *Le Courrier Français*, *La Patrie*, *Le Commerce*, *Le Siècle*, *La Réforme*. Their antagonists are *La Presse*, *Le National*, *L'Esprit Public*, *Le Moniteur Industriel*, *La Gazette de France*. The *Epoque* is anti-Protectionist, but with many restrictions. *Le Constitutionnel* is yet hesitating, but it is probable, will declare itself in favour of free trade. The Protectionists intend to create a new organ, or to patronise one of the existing newspapers. It is also reported that they will establish at Lisle a sort of association of the same kind as the free-trade societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles, in order to keep up the restricting principle.—*Paris Correspondent of the Economist.*

The *Industriel Calaisien* reports a royal marriage: the daughter of the Queen of Madagascar has lately espoused a Frenchman, M. Maxime Lepellier; who is the possessor, not only of a Princess, but of one of the largest beef-salting establishments in the country.

THE VINE CROP in France is more productive than has ever before been known. The condition of the vines was not less satisfactory along the Rhine. "In the memory of man," says the *Cologne Gazette*, "such a quantity of grapes was never seen as this year on both banks of the Rhine."

INDIA.—An overland mail has arrived with intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th ult. A variety of reports are in circulation respecting the unsettled state of affairs on the north-west frontier. The Sikhs, we hear, are determined to re-organise their army; but several of the Hill tribes are so dissatisfied that it is expected they will refuse to submit. Under these circumstances, the Maharajah's Government has, it is said, already earnestly solicited that the British army may remain at Lahore for a longer period than that originally fixed by the Governor-General. Intelligence from China speaks of the preparations making for the evacuation of Chusan.

MEHEMET ALI'S CHANGE OF DRESS.—The Viceroy continues to wear the Turkish dress, which so ill befits

him, and in consequence all the *employés* of the Government are under the necessity of following his example. Some of them, and particularly the fat and lazy men of rank, look very much out of their element in their new costume. The Pasha has also reduced his fine flowing beard to about a hand's breadth from the chin, conforming himself in this respect to the Constantinople fashion and the precepts of the Koran.—*Times Correspondent.*

A Free-trade Association is about to be formed at Brussels. M. Charles de Brouckere is said to be the chief promoter of the affair.

NEW ZEALAND.—Unpleasant reports come from New Zealand of new outrages by the natives on the Hutt; of a split between Rangihaeata and his fighting minister, Rauperaha, who is said to have joined the British.

According to official accounts from Leghorn, on the late earthquakes, it appears that two villages, Craona and Lorenzana, were entirely destroyed, and that twenty-seven districts, towns, villages, and hamlets, had more or less suffered. The number of those who perished was 70; of the wounded, 521; and of persons left without asylum through the destruction of their habitations, from 3,000 to 4,000.

PROTESTANTISM IN SYRIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 1st inst., announces that fresh disorders had arisen at Erzeroum, in consequence of the abjuration of several Catholic Armenians, who had embraced Protestantism. Their co-religionists, enraged at their conduct, committed acts of violence against two American missionaries who had effected their conversion, one of whom had deemed it prudent to retire to Trebizonde. M. Karr, the American minister in Constantinople, on hearing of those occurrences, had addressed a note on the subject to the Porte, and sent off his dragoman-secretary, Mr. Brown, to Erzeroum, to inquire into the affair. The Porte on its side had instructed Aarif Pasha to assist Mr. Brown in his mission. Mr. Wellesley, the British Minister, had been seriously indisposed, but was then in a fair way of recovery.

THE QUEEN AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The following is an extract from the letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—"A few days since the King received an autograph letter from her Majesty, Queen Victoria, which has, it is said, caused considerable sensation in the French Court. It seems that her Britannic Majesty referred, in language very firm and animated, to the marriage so precipitately arranged between the Duke de Montpensier and the Infanta, regardless of the terms of friendship and good feeling that existed between the two Courts. His Majesty's reply, we are assured, was exceedingly dry and concise, and announced an unalterable determination on his part not to postpone the projected marriage of his son."

DISORDERS IN GALICIA.—The accounts of disorders having broken out in Galicia and the free state of Cracow are confirmed. The authorities have, in consequence, adopted extraordinary measures of repression. There are constant patrols of detachments of light horse, and the innkeepers are formed into a civic guard. At Cracow cannon accompany the patrols. The nobles of Galicia have taken refuge in Cracow, and the landowners of the republic seek shelter in the towns from the apprehended attacks of the peasantry. All political discussion is forbidden in Cracow, under pain of corporal punishment. The peasants of Galicia refuse the feudal service, or avenge themselves by incendiarism.

PETITION AGAINST SENDING SOLDIERS TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL COUNTRIES.—A petition from 1,483 of the inhabitants of Rochdale, against sending soldiers to distant lands, where they mostly fall a prey to sickness, was recently presented to Parliament by Mr. Crawford, M.P. The petition is as follows:—

To the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Rochdale and neighbourhood,

Respectfully sheweth:—

That your Petitioners have heard with deep concern, that it is intended to embark some thousands of soldiers, from these kingdoms, to various foreign and colonial stations.

That a large portion of the troops from time to time sent abroad, consists of young men who have left their civil pursuits through the oppressions on industry, and entered the army ignorant of the sufferings attendant on military life.

That your petitioners are informed and believe, that during the last four years, or thereabout, there have perished in the British dependencies abroad, and in adjacent countries, nearly twenty thousand soldiers, natives of the United Kingdom.

That the annual mortality among one thousand soldiers, under thirty years of age, stationed in Jamaica, is upwards of one hundred and forty; and that in the various garrisons in India, China, and Bermuda, the deaths are fearfully numerous—so that comparatively few British soldiers ever return home from those settlements.

Your Petitioners desire to express their conviction, that no government has a right to require of citizens services so dreadful, and attended with such awful sacrifice of human life.

That for the reasons aforesaid, and especially as it appears that the Asiatic cholera is spreading over many Eastern nations, your petitioners beseech the House of Commons, as the trustees of the people, not to sanction, by votes of money or otherwise, any further embarkation of troops from the United Kingdom to foreign or colonial countries.

POLITICAL REWARDS.—The Cobden testimonial touches £80,000. The Bright purse is nearly up to £20,000. Both gentlemen learned their lesson from Colonel Perronet Thompson. But he has been forgotten, except by the Sheffield workmen, who presented him with some fine specimens of their ware, in a mahogany case, bearing the following inscription:—"To the Colonel Perronet Thompson, the father of free-trade, and author of the 'Corn-law Catechism,' this case is presented, as a tribute of sincere esteem and regard, by a few of his Sheffield friends. September, 1846." The difference between a mahogany case and one hundred thousand pounds is magnificent. It is the difference between being first in the field and last, with the premium to the latest comers.—*Belfast Banner.*

NEWSPAPER



IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Ireland is beginning to assume an aspect which the most indifferent cannot view without emotion, nor the most confident without alarm. The intelligence we have lately published, after every fair abatement is made for the exaggerations of fear or the misrepresentations of interest, contains quite enough to warrant the belief that the western portion of the country is trembling on the verge of a desperate insurrection. The means for a formidable outbreak are not wanting. The secret associations spread throughout the land, and embracing hundreds of thousands by the influence of enthusiasm or fear, are always ready to organise rebellion, and give direction to the passions of the multitude. Whiteboyism, although it has not stirred of late, is slumbering only—not dead. Already it shows itself in threatening notices and personal assaults—in combinations against the landlords, and violent attempts to obtain possession of the stores of grain. Unfortunately, the designs of the malignant are at once supported and advanced by the distress of the times.—*Times of Monday.*

WHAT THE LANDLORDS ARE DOING.—A cordial determination has been shown by the landlords of the several proclaimed baronies to co-operate with the Government in giving effect to the provisions of the Labour-rate Act. The requisite works have been voted with little opposition, and usually on a liberal scale. The alleged legal imperfections in the compulsory portions of the statute appear to have only a technical and theoretical existence. For all practical purposes the law is found to possess that "rapidity of action" which, as Mr. O'Connell truly says, is the first thing to be thought of under the pressure of so frightful an exigency as the present. We count it an excellent sign (says the *Morning Chronicle*) that at various gatherings of landowners—as, for example, at the Monaghan meeting, of which we elsewhere print a full report, and at the last weekly meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, mentioned in our paper of yesterday—the superior capabilities of the Drainage, or "Million" Act of last session, for the permanent and effectual relief of distress, are strongly insisted on. We quote with pleasure the following common-sense statement of the case, from the speech of Colonel Knox Gore, at the presentment sessions of the barony of Tyrrawly, in the county of Mayo:—

The Government have given one million of money to improve waste lands. Every landlord, then, should come forward and ask the commissioners for a loan to improve and bring into cultivation the waste lands. That is the only way to get out of the present difficulty. If absentees or apathetic landlords do not look to this, the country will be brought to a state of utter ruin. To meet the wants of the population the formation or improvement of public roads is talked of. If our exertions are confined to public roads, what will be the result? There will be no product. The lands will not be rendered productive, and it is by rendering the lands productive that we can alone hope to surmount the difficulty in which we are now placed.

NEW PHASE IN THE POTATO CROP.—Within the last few days we have observed several half-withered potato stalks on which there appeared bunches of vigorous sprouts, quite green and fresh, at different distances from the ground. On being pulled up, a considerable number of young tubers, having the appearance of a second growth, were visible all along the portion of the stalk that was under ground.—*Newry Telegraph.*

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES continue to be presented to the Lord Lieutenant. One received by him within these few days, from Newry, indicates an unprecedented spirit of union: it was jointly presented by Mr. Daniel Bagot, Protestant rector, Dr. Butler, Roman Catholic administrator, and Mr. Henry Alexander, moderator of the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster. The address deprecates "those unhappy feelings of animosity that have so long retarded the internal improvement of Ireland." Confidence is warmly declared in the present Irish representative of the Crown, and in his well-known purpose to conduct his administration on such principles "as to ensure to all the inhabitants of Ireland, without distinction, an equal enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the constitution." And an "earnest hope" is expressed that there may shortly be "a general union and co-operation of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland," for the promotion of "the substantial improvement of their country in a commercial, a social, and a moral point of view."

There is a general belief in Ireland that Parliament will be called together early, probably in November, to amend some technical defects of the Labour-rate Act; and Mr. O'Connell, in a letter to Mr. Conway on the act, countenances the belief.

POPULAR OUTRAGES.—The increased pressure of distress in Ireland is marked by a corresponding growth of disturbance. The provincial papers record many acts of turbulence. In Limerick, four hundred labourers paraded the streets with spades, shovels, and hammers, as emblematic of their destitution, and plundered two bread-carts; the meal-dealers and bakers demanded protection of the magistrates, and the military were called out. The people, however, dispersed. A meeting of magistrates was immediately held, and a memorial adopted to the Lord-Lieutenant, representing that the wages fixed by Government—2d. less than the current rate in any district—were inadequate to support existence. The people met again next day, but without committing any violence. In Dungarvan, the people assembled tumultuously, under the idea that their wages were to be reduced to 8d. or 10d. a day. Two hundred men, armed with various weapons, went to a farm near Clonsallee, in Queen's county, and having driven away some reapers who were in charge, carried off the corn crops, and fired several shots. In the neighbourhood of Ballingarawn, and at Boherna, large numbers of people traversed the country seeking employment. At Dunkerrin, an inflammatory notice had been posted up in the night, calling on the people not to pay rent under pain of death.

The yearly revenue of the endowed schools in England and Wales is estimated to amount to £312,000.

THE LATE DERBY ELECTION.

On the 4th of September, the *Derby Reporter* inserted, in the place of its usual leader, an article from the *Daily News*, in which the conduct of those Dissenting electors who declined to support Mr. Strutt, at the recent election for that borough, was very freely stigmatised. In reply to that article, a letter was written to the *Reporter*, of which a copy is subjoined. In his paper of Thursday, ten days after the letter was delivered at his office, the editor refuses to give it insertion, alleging that it can answer no useful purpose; that the "Sir Oracle" style of it does not suit his taste; and that it contains sundry errors and misinterpretations, of which he takes care his readers shall have no means of judging for themselves. The editor publishes a long article of his own, in which he carefully avoids the question raised by the Dissenting electors. It is plain, therefore, that the "useful purpose" of the editor is to discountenance all discussion calculated to bring this question into greater prominence, and so render Mr. Strutt's seat less safe at the next election. It is a fact deserving of mention, that the last year's register for this borough contains about four hundred names more than the register of 1841. With this circumstance in mind, the late election points to a decidedly different conclusion from what, at first sight, we might be led to draw from it:—

To the Editor of the *Derby Reporter*.

SIR,—As an impartial journalist, and the conductor of the only liberal newspaper in this town, you will not, I presume, refuse an opportunity for the free expression of opinion on the late election, and on such comments as you have already thought fit to insert in your columns respecting it.

I marvel much, then, allow me to say, that you should have transferred with such unqualified approval the article from the *Daily News* which appeared in your last week's paper. The palpable misstatements which that article contains as to the position of the Derby Dissenters, and the utter ignorance it displays of Dissenting principles, should have made you—who are better acquainted with both—pause before committing yourself to such sentiments as are therein put forth. Let us hope, Sir, that on further deliberation you will see reason to withhold your concurrence from at least some of the views which at present you have seemed to sanction.

The *Daily News*, in the first place, has not stated correctly the ground on which some of Mr. Strutt's former supporters have now seen it right to refuse him their confidence. That confidence is refused—not because he voted for the Maynooth grant—but because he now declines to give an assurance that he will not vote further supplies from the public funds for the support of any religious sects whatever. I do not say that this is the best possible ground which Dissenters could take. I speak as to the fact. This they most distinctly set forth as the reason of their conduct.

In the same random, floundering style, the writer, whose views you have adopted, goes on to represent the Dissenters who declined to vote at the recent election as opposing Mr. Strutt and supporting Sir Digby Mackworth. Nor does he confine his meaning to the somewhat questionable sense of virtually giving support to one by withholding it from the other. His passion for rhetorical flourish, or his disregard for truth, has betrayed him into the blunder of exhibiting the earnest Dissenters of this borough as rejecting Mr. Strutt and accepting Sir Digby Mackworth; for he says that, in carrying out their policy, they "would fall down and worship the golden calf of high-church and corn and sugar monopoly, under the name of our Protestant religion." You know, Sir, that no statement can be more opposed to the truth than this. The Dissenters who refused to take part in the recent election rejected both candidates alike, and for the same reason—namely, that both are resolved to carry out the wicked and mischievous policy of still further degrading religion for party and political purposes.

Another important blunder which this writer has committed is contained in a single phrase. He describes the difference between Mr. Strutt and his dissenting constituents as a difference on "an abstract principle." By "abstract principle" must be meant, if the phrase has any meaning, a principle taken up and discussed without reference to any particular circumstances. The writer in the *Daily News* may doubtless, if he so pleases, talk about the propriety of taking the public money for the support of religious sects, without looking at all to the contemplated endowment of the Irish priesthood, which the Premier has declared he will accomplish as soon as he can; or without glancing for a moment at the endowment of Presbyterian colleges, which the same personage is already taking measures to effect; or without even incidentally referring to the annual Parliamentary grants for poor Dissenting ministers, and for establishing the episcopal hierarchy in our colonies. He has wonderful powers of "abstraction," possibly, and can easily shut himself out, in his high reasonings, from the stirring and obtrusive incidents of his times. Assuredly, however, this was not the form in which the question was put before the Dissenters of Derby.

On the whole, sir, I think Dissenters may deem themselves happy with the vituperation of such a writer as this. Possessed himself of so much philosophical discrimination, his opinion of "hair-splitting casuists" must be eminently valuable. Whoever may be "strainers at gnats and swallowers of camels," they will not at any rate expect to see the *Daily News* showing the least distortion of muscle, though he should gulp down mountains of logical difficulty in upholding Whig tactics and schemes.

I cannot reasonably ask for more of your space at present. Otherwise I should be glad to enter more fully into the merits of the question as between Mr. Strutt and the Dissenters of Derby. I merely beg permission to remark that Mr. Strutt's deliberate intention—of which no sane man can entertain a moment's doubt—to vote for Lord John Russell's avowed ecclesiastical policy in Ireland and the colonies, constitutes a sufficient reason, at once for his refusal to give the required assurance to his old friends, and for their withdrawal of support from him. What it now becomes them to do—and what, if they have any moderate share of respect for themselves or their principles, they will do at once—is to invite amongst them some gentleman of known integrity, able and ready to explain and defend their views; by voting for whom at the next election, they may register their protest against the distinguishing policy of the present administration.

I am sir, yours respectfully,
Derby, Sept. 7th, 1846. J. LIGGINS.

COINCIDENCE.—It is mentioned as a remarkable coincidence that one vote carried the American tariff of 1824; one vote the tariff of 1828; one vote in each House carried that of 1842; and by one vote in the Senate the tariff of 1846 has become a law.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A correspondent informs us that there is a labourer now employed upon the railway works at Ely, who was once tried and convicted of highway robbery, and was sentenced to be hanged. The morning arrived for his execution; he was placed under the fatal beam, and as the clergyman commenced his melancholy office, the poor fellow protested his innocence. Just as the executioner was about to "launch him into eternity," a man was perceived at the distance, galloping furiously, holding up a piece of paper—it was a reprieve! In ten minutes the horse died from exhaustion. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life. At the expiration of ten years and nine months, the prosecutor in the case, being upon his death bed, sent for the mayor of the town, and told the dreadful tale that at the time when he swore he had been robbed of a large sum by the man in question, he had the money in his own pocket, having been led to this atrocious crime by feelings of revenge. Shortly after this acknowledgment he died. The accused was sent for, a free pardon granted him, and £15 given him by Government on his arrival at home. A person, the other day, asked him how he felt when he was under the gallows? He replied, "I didn't care so very much about it, because I knew I was innocent."—*Bury and Norwich Post.*

THE POISONING AT CLAVERING.—The adjourned inquest into the deaths of Joseph and James Chesham, the children alleged to have been poisoned by their mother, at Clavering, was resumed on Friday morning. The jury-room was filled with respectable inhabitants, and the house was surrounded during the day by a large number of people—Mr. Bowker, solicitor, watched the proceedings on the part of Sarah Chesham. Some of the witnesses gave their testimony with great unwillingness, and the brother of the deceased children had manifestly been tampered with by his master. At the conclusion of the evidence, the coroner read it over, the court was cleared, and the jury remained for a long time in deliberation. When these were over, the coroner said—"For certain circumstances which have been disclosed, and of which until just now I was perfectly ignorant, the jury as well as myself feel that a further adjournment is necessary, in order that evidence may be obtained which will in all probability prove of a very important and conclusive character." The investigation was adjourned for five weeks.

AN ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN.—The following strange paragraph appears in the *Droit*:—"There is at this time as a guest at the hotel of the Frascati baths at Havre, an Englishman of extraordinary eccentricity. According to a positive convention between him and his landlord, every dish served at his table, and of which he has partaken, is immediately after his meal gathered up and carried in a boat thirty or forty fathoms out to sea and thrown overboard as food for fishes, the Englishman retiring to an upper room and ascertaining by telescope that his orders are strictly obeyed. Large joints of beef, turkeys, fowls, in short, everything, from the soup to the dessert inclusive, is cast into the deep."

BANIM'S WIDOW.—We understand that, through the generous and disinterested exertions of the Dean of Osory, the relict of the deceased, John Banim, whose literary fame has shed a bright lustre over Kilkenny, has been at length placed upon the civil list. Mrs. Banim received letters, announcing the fact, from the Premier and Lord Morpeth, which state, that her pension is to be £60 per annum.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES.—Our readers will probably recollect that the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, about a fortnight back, announced "the decisive condemnation of the Godless Colleges Bill by the Court of Rome," stating that "the College of Cardinals, having all the documents before them, unhesitatingly, unanimously, and decisively pronounced their condemnation of the Government measure." We are enabled to state that there is no truth in this announcement, and that our Dublin contemporary must have been imposed upon by a gratuitous fabrication. There has been no decision, no opinion whatever, given on the merits or demerits of the Irish Colleges by any congregation of Cardinals, or by any authority in Rome.—*Morning Chronicle.*

INCOME TAX.—A professional man, not wishing the exact amount of his income to be known in the town in which he resided, signed the form desiring to be assessed for the income-tax by the special commissioners, who thus published to the world the information which was desired to be kept secret. In the first place they appointed a tradesman in the town to collect the tax; of course he knew the income returned. In the second, the collector called for the amount, and not finding the gentleman at home, left the statement of the amount on a scrap of paper in the hands of a servant, with a verbal message. In the third, the collector asked the gentleman's banker for the amount. Thus publishing in every direction a return which was supposed to be a confidential communication.—*Globe.*

SUICIDE OF A UNITARIAN MINISTER.—On Thursday, much excitement was caused in Lincoln, in consequence of a report that the Rev. Frederick Fisher, the Unitarian minister, had been found dead in bed. The deceased was upwards of thirty-five years of age, had only been in Lincoln a few weeks, and resided at the house of Miss Grubb, in Portland-place. On the morning in question, as he did not come down at the usual breakfast hour, a little girl was sent up, who reported that he was asleep. Miss Grubb, at whose house the deceased resided, said that Mr. Fisher had recently been very much unsettled in his mind; that insinuations had been thrown out respecting his moral character previous to his taking upon himself the ministry, which he said were untrue, but which made it uncomfortable for him to remain in Lincoln; and yet, if he went away, malignant reports would follow him elsewhere, and prevent him obtaining a congregation. He had expressed a fear of being left alone, and had asked Miss Grubb to sit up with him. On one occasion he had said in conversation that he thought no person would commit suicide who was not insane. The coroner's jury returned a verdict—"That Frederick Fisher destroyed himself whilst in a state of insanity, by taking poison; to wit, prussic acid."

SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.

[The *Economist* of Saturday publishes the first of a series of articles on the social condition of Ireland, and the remedies for her permanent improvement. We have nowhere met with a more striking, just, and comprehensive explanation of the various causes which have made Ireland a disgrace to this country and the civilised world, or a truer estimate of the difficulties that attend the application of legislative remedies, within so small a compass. We make no apology, therefore, for copying the principal portion of the article in question.]

In the way of depicting the wretched condition of the Irish peasantry we need do but little. Of the millions who are habitually in a state of destitution, and the millions who, though possessing a roof to cover them, and potatoes to put into their children's mouths, would be considered destitute in any other country, there is no need that we should write. The facts are notorious, and have long been so. It is notorious that Ireland, though rich in mineral wealth, and blessed with a genial climate and a fertile soil, is, through three parts of her extent, one mighty blotch of squalid poverty; that though she grows vast quantities of grain, she retains little for the consumption of her starving sons; that the great mass of the population subsist upon the lowest species of food, and have seldom a sufficiency even of that; and, finally, that 2,400,000 are considered to be in a state of destitution for more than half of every year. —*Irish Poor Law Commission, 3rd Report.*

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the following significant facts, which bear written on their face the nature and proximate cause of Irish misery.

1. The number of cultivated acres per head, in 1841, were as follow:—

In England and Wales.....	1.8 per man.
Scotland.....	1.8 —
Ireland.....	1.5 —

2. In Great Britain, according to Mr. Porter, one-seventh of the agriculturists are occupiers of land employing labourers, one-seventh occupiers not employing labourers, and five-sevenths agricultural labourers; while in Ireland one-thirteenth only of the agriculturists are occupiers employing labourers, six-thirteenths occupiers not employing labourers (*i. e.*, cottiers), and six-thirteenths labourers. In other words, that in Ireland nearly half the agricultural population are cottiers, and in England only one-seventh.

3. In England twenty-eight per cent. of the population are engaged in raising food, while in Ireland sixty-three per cent. are so employed.

4. Yet, notwithstanding, it appears from the reports of the Poor-law Commission, that the acreable produce in Ireland is only half what it is in England—in other words, that you have twice the number of people engaged in raising half the quantity of food.

The first grand salient fact which stands out from these statistics may be thus broadly, but correctly, stated—that, in Ireland, you have a larger proportionate population dependent on agriculture alone than in England and Scotland are dependent on agriculture and manufactures together. The second fact is, that in Ireland the mass of the peasantry are cottiers, not labourers; and the third (which is almost a corollary of the first) is, that in Ireland agricultural labour is only one-fourth as productive as in England. The three together form an ample explanation of Irish wretchedness.

Let us now see what this cottier system is, and what it leads to. It was formerly the custom, especially among non-resident proprietors, or those who wished to become so, or whose embarrassments induced them to raise considerable sums of money on their estates, to give very long leases, sometimes for yearly rents, sometimes for payment of a heavy fine. The land thus obtained by the middleman was by him sub-let to others in several lots, at a profit rent—by them again it was further subdivided, and re-let to poorer tenants at a still higher charge, and in still smaller portions, till at length further subdivision and more exorbitant rents became impossible; and thus the estate, originally leased, without precautions, to one tenant, was, in the end, covered with a multitude of wretched families, each subsisting on the produce of their acre, half acre, or two acres, to which they conceived they had acquired a species of right, inasmuch and solely because expulsion would be a sentence of mendicancy or starvation.

This is one source of the cottier system. The other is somewhat more creditable, but the results of it are equally deplorable. Even where the landlord was resident, and middlemen, properly so called, were comparatively rare, it never seems to have been customary to take any precautions against sub-letting or joint-holdings, or the running up of wretched hovels on the land; and, in consequence, the kind-heartedness, indolence, and greediness of gain—which combine to form the character of the Irish peasant—induced the original tenant, when he found that his farm was larger than was absolutely necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, to let off small portions to his friends and neighbours; and still more frequently, as his sons grew up, and his daughters married, to divide his holding among them, allowing each to run up a separate miserable shieling for himself; till, as population multiplied, and the same system was continued, each man became a cottier dependent solely on the produce of a wretched patch of land, from which ejectionment was utter ruin. This process has, as we have seen, reduced half the agricultural population of Ireland to the condition of cottiers, filthy, turbulent, and reckless—starving when their potato plot fails them—only half fed when it yields an ordinary crop.

* A few months ago the Marquis of Waterford related, in our presence, the case of a servant of his own, whom he found was paying to one of his tenants at the rate of £5 5s. an acre, for a piece of high-lying ground, for which the tenant himself paid with grumbling 20s. per acre.

† A specimen of this may be found in Mr. O'Connell's property. On one piece of land which had twelve tenants on it when it came into his possession, had fifty-four in fifteen years afterwards! His general character as a landlord, or middleman, is, that any tenant who applies to him, may erect a cabin where he pleases. He permits subdivision to any extent.—*T. C. Foster, p. 396.*

The inevitable consequences of this fatal system are now seen in those two fearful social phenomena, which have recently excited so much attention and such severe reprobation in England—agrarian outrages, and evictions, or wholesale ejectionments.

First, as to agrarian outrages. These are assaults, frequently murders, committed often in open day, systematically and by order, on individuals who have taken land from which the previous tenant has been dismissed, or who has accepted any situation or employment which has caused the displacement of another man, and thus, as it is called, "taken the bread out of his mouth." They are also frequently directed against an ejecting landlord, or his steward, who executes his orders, and endeavours to enforce the payment of his rents. In these cases the murderer is always shielded and concealed, if not assisted, by the adjacent peasants and farmers. We will quote a few instances to show that the sympathetic feeling which sanctions and aids these outrages makes no distinction between just and unjust—between harsh and humane and inevitable ejectionments—between ejectionments for the pleasure of the landlord and ejectionments for obstinate non-payment of rent—which show, in fact, a determination on the part of the peasantry to regard the land they have once held as belonging to them, whether they pay rent or not, and to retain forcible possession of it accordingly.

[The *Economist* then gives the details of several striking cases of agrarian outrage. We have only room for the following from Mr. Foster's (the *Times*' commissioner's) book:—]

He gives an account of a tenant of ten acres of land, named Sheedy, from which, some years ago, a former tenant had been ejected, being threatened with death for holding the land; and, in consequence, he ploughs and digs his fields under the protection of two armed policemen. Another tenant, named Jackson, gave £20 for the "good will" of one acre of land, to a farmer about to emigrate, and took his farm. A younger brother of the emigrant, conceiving he had a right to the land, without offering to repay the incoming tenant the money he had given for it, threatened to murder him if he did not give up the land, and Jackson is compelled to cultivate his one acre of land, protected by two armed policemen. The steward of a gentleman named Bridge dismissed an idle ploughman, and hired another in his place. Both steward and ploughman were threatened with death, and two bullets were, on one occasion, fired through the steward's door. Thus intimidated, both were going to give up their situations, and, to keep them, Mr. Bridge was obliged to apply for police protection, and each goes about his ordinary duties protected by a couple of policemen. The tenants of a gentleman named Mason refused to pay rent for a number of years, and, to establish his property, he was compelled, at length, to eject them. He was forthwith threatened to be murdered, and is compelled to go about protected by two armed policemen. A man named Wall sub-let four acres of land at a profit rent. His sub-tenants threatened to murder him if he did not give up the land, that they might hold direct from the landlord without paying his profit rent. An English barrister, named Hone, got an estate left to him there, and went to reside on it. He was threatened to be shot if he did not take himself off, it being concluded that, though a good landlord, he might be a severe one to some.

Mr. Minitt's steward having pointed out, by his master's desire, two of the labourers who were particularly lazy, and who, in consequence were dismissed, was waylaid, beaten, and had his skull fractured, and shortly afterwards received formal notice that unless the two men who had been dismissed were again employed, he had better order his coffin! Such is society and law in Tipperary.

The evidence taken before Lord Devon's Land Commission last year abounds in details of similar outrages. Sometimes it is a steward who is murdered, because, "though he did much good, he was too hard in making the people stick close to their work" (App. iii. 265). Sometimes it is the agent of an ejecting landlord. Lord Hawarden had ejected several tenants for various reasons. The life of his agent, Mr. Stuart, has been repeatedly attempted in consequence; and, according to the evidence of Mr. Doherty (*ibid.* 298) he has, as a means of protection, "been in the habit of taking two boys, one before and one behind him, on his horse, when he was riding through the country, so that he could not be killed without one of those boys being shot."

We will conclude with quoting Lord Devon's words (Report, p. 42):—

In Tipperary, for a long time past, and in some other counties more recently, there has prevailed a system of lawless violence, which has led, in numerous instances, to the perpetration of cold-blooded murders. These are generally acts of revenge for some supposed injury inflicted on the party who commits, or instigates the commission of the outrage. But the notions entertained of injury in such cases are regulated by a standard fixed by the will of the most lawless and unprincipled members of the community. If a tenant is removed, even after repeated warnings, from land which he has neglected or misused, he is looked on as an injured man, and the decree too often goes out for vengeance on the landlord or the agent, and upon the man who succeeds to the farm; and, at times, a large numerical proportion of the neighbourhood look with indifference on the most atrocious acts of violence, and by screening the criminal, abet and encourage the crime. Murders are perpetrated at noon-day, on a public highway, and whilst the assassin coolly retires, the people look on, and evince no horror at the bloody deed.

Again, as to evictions, or wholesale ejectionments. This has been brought about by two causes. In many cases, as we have already stated, land was formerly let on such long leases as to place it entirely out of the control of the proprietor for a generation or more. When, by the falling out of those leases, the proprietor—perhaps the son or grandson of the original lessor—regains possession of his estate, he finds it swarming with a wretched population, living in pig-styes; the land exhausted and ill-used; all farm buildings either ruinous or extinct; and the whole property an opprobrium as well as an almost worthless possession. If he has the natural and laudable feeling of anxiety to make his newly-recovered property both profitable and creditable to him, he soon discovers that the only plan to effect this is to give notice to the present occupiers, throw the estate into a few farms of moderate extent, and retain only as many of the actual residents as can be

employed in the proper cultivation of the soil. If he is a hard man, he contents himself with giving the cottiers legal notice to quit, and ejecting them, with the assistance of the sheriff, if they refuse. If he is a humane man, anxious to effect a process which he feels to be essential, with as little suffering as possible to the victims of former neglect and folly, he purchases their imaginary tenant-right from them, assists, or offers to assist, them to emigrate at his expense, and, in short, softens the blow to them by every means in his power. Very many of the landlords have given money to the tenants as compensation on quitting their holdings—have, in fact, bought their own land back again from their tenants. The Land Commission remark upon this (p. 21, Report):—

It is difficult to say what compensation, apart from land, will be adequate in a country where land alone affords a permanent security for food. Their money is soon spent in the temporary maintenance of a family.

The following evidence was given by James Napper, Esq., before a committee of the House of Commons:—

I consider that the system of leasing generally in use about fifty or one hundred years ago, the letting long leases that placed the property out of the control of the head landlord, and removed the occupiers of the soil out of his influence, to be one of the great causes why the present discontent exists. That system enabled the peasantry of Ireland to subsist without any legal provision as in England. They were enabled to take from the middleman land at a very high rent, but at the same time at a rent by which they could live, and which found them employment and labour to a certain extent. That system has been, by a slow but certain process, undermining for the last half century. More than half Ireland was underlet, and in the occupation of middlemen; since that period perhaps a third of it has again fallen into the hands of the head landlords, and they have pursued a different system, letting the land directly to resident tenants; the consequence is, that the lower orders have all that land, as it were, cut from under their feet: thus, with a great increase of population, there is a great decrease of land. Within the last thirty years, a vast number of farms have been cleared.

[We must postpone the remainder of the article until next week.]

A FEMALE FORGER.—An extraordinary forgery of Bank of England notes has been discovered at Norwich. The person who attempted to utter them was Mrs. Sarah Hannah Barker, an unmarried woman of middle age. She had been examined several times before the magistrates. This is given by a local reporter as the substance of the evidence:—"About a year since the prisoner's grandfather died, and left her a legacy of £120; this sum she placed partly in the East of England Bank, and partly in the Savings-bank, and, having no other resources, has been living on it ever since. About half this sum has been thus expended. On Wednesday week, she went to the East of England Bank, and laid down upon the counter her deposit receipt book, and £50, in alleged Bank of England notes, which she requested might be placed to her credit. At the first glance the clerk saw that they had not the usual signature; this induced a more minute inspection, when he discovered that the numbers of all were exactly alike. In all other respects the imitation was perfect, and might easily have deceived a less experienced eye. Knowing from these circumstances that they must be forgeries, the prisoner was given into custody; and the police proceeded to search her house in Cross-lane, St. George's, Colegate. In her house was found a bundle of notes lying under the table, about thirty in number, in course of manufacture—some just begun, some spoiled, and others nearly completed. A good Bank of England note was also found; and the thirty, as well as the ten presented at the bank, were all excellent imitations of this good note. One forged note—and only one—was found with a signature attached. The copies were done in pen and ink, and had been traced up at a chamber-window. She had frequently been observed by the neighbours tracing at her window, but they considered it was to obtain patterns of fancy needlework. The paper of the forged notes had no water-mark. From several circumstances, the magistrates were inclined at first to consider the accused insane, and the forgery a mere act of madness. But two gentlemen thought no insane person could execute notes so correctly, and apply for payment with her deposit-book, without intending to pass them; she might, indeed, be ignorant of the necessity for different numbers, and a signature for the validity of a note, but this was not insanity. The woman has not yet been committed for trial.

FIRE ON A RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, as a merchandise train was going along the London and North-western Railway, a piece of ignited coke escaped from the engine when near the Wolverton station, and dropped on the tarpaulin covering the truck. From the inflammable nature of the materials, the flames rapidly spread to three other trucks, the contents of which were nearly destroyed before sufficient assistance could be rendered: one of the trucks was laden with a valuable cargo of indigo.

STATE OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The Manchester correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The state of this district is anything but satisfactory; and although the evils of partial employment and dearth of provisions are at present but slightly felt, yet fears are justly entertained that they will soon be greatly increased with the rigour and privations of the coming winter. Short time, with short wages, has already commenced; and it is not improbable that, if business continues as at present, a reduction generally in the hours of labour will be adopted. The extensive firm of Messrs. Lees and Son, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who possess 2,000 power-looms, commenced working short time on Monday last."

NATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The committee of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church have resolved on the establishment of two examinations yearly, analogous to those in the Universities, with a view to impart an additional stimulus to persons preparing themselves for the office of schoolmaster. The first examination is to take place in London at Christmas next.

RUMOUR OF DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Sir William Verner has addressed a letter to the *Newry Telegraph*, disavowing the responsibility of a statement, published in his name, that, "before three weeks were over, the present Parliament would be dissolved." Rumours have prevailed here that Parliament is to be re-assembled in November; but, on inquiry, I find that there is nothing like authority for such reports.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ATHOL.—This nobleman expired on Tuesday, at his suburban place of abode, near St. John's Wood, where he had resided for some time back in strict seclusion. The deceased was born June the 26th, 1778, and succeeded to the dukedom in 1830. For some time previous to his death the deceased had been unwell, and has for several years been absent from society owing to a mental complaint. The late duke never was married, and is succeeded in the title and extensive family estates by Lord Glenlyon.

DEATH OF LORD YARBOROUGH.—Intelligence has been received from the Mediterranean, of the death of the Earl of Yarborough, commodore of the royal yacht squadron, which took place on board his lordship's yacht, *Kestrel*, off Lisbon, on the morning of the 10th instant, on which day he was found dead in his bed when his valet entered his cabin. The Earl was sixty-five years of age. The earldom has the patronage of seventeen church livings. Lord Worsley, M.P., succeeds to the title and estates, which latter lie in Lincolnshire and the Isle of Wight.

PUBLIC BATHS, &c.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, held on Friday, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hall, churchwarden, to establish public baths and wash-houses in that parish.

VOLUNTARY SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.—The cook on board the Royal Sailer, on her passage from Norfolk to Antigua, heard the captain, when complaining of the badness of the bread, say, in allusion to the waste of the flour, that "it might as well be thrown overboard." The cook, imperfectly acquainted with the language, imagined that this was a threat directed against himself, and he accordingly stowed himself away, unknown to all, amongst bags of corn and peas. He formed for himself a berth about the size of a puncheon, which he plentifully supplied with bread, and also constructed a tube, through which he drew water from an adjoining puncheon. Thus he lived thirty days, and at the end of the voyage, when supposed to have been long at the bottom of the sea, emerged from his quarters.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 23rd.

THE SPANISH MARRIAGES.

The morning papers contain varied and interesting intelligence, and comments respecting this question, which we must endeavour to compress in as small a space as possible. By intelligence from Madrid of the 16th inst., we learn that the Cortes adopted, on that day, unanimously, with the exception of one vote (159 to 1), the address in reply to the message of the Queen. The Infante Don Enrique had addressed to the Presidents of both Chambers of the Legislature a protest against the marriage of the Infanta Luisa with the Duke of Montpensier. He had done so as a member of the Royal Family of Spain, and as such interested in the question of the eventual succession to the throne. From this protest it appears that the intrigue to effect the double marriage simultaneously, has occupied Louis Philippe's thoughts, and been the object of his efforts, for months and years. Lord Aberdeen had the promise of Louis Philippe that the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier should not take place till there were heirs to the throne, but it now appears that at that very time the intrigue was in full activity which was intended to defeat the promise so solemnly given. Don Enrique was turned aside as the Queen's suitor, because he refused his consent to Louis Philippe's scheme. The British Government have expressed their approval of all that Mr. Bulwer has done.

From the French capital the news is more important. For the first time (apparently) the King of the French has begun to evince alarm.

At the very moment at which I write (says the *Times* correspondent) there is sitting under the presidency of the King a council—not of Ministers, but of the friends of his Majesty—to deliberate upon the present state of the Montpensier marriage question. The result will be, probably, a mission given to the Duke de Broglie to proceed forthwith to London to endeavour to reconcile her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her Ministers, to the Montpensier marriage; for the affair has assumed (as I mentioned above) a most serious aspect.

The same authority mentions, as a fact, that the Duke de Broglie, "and, it is said, every one of his Majesty's Ministers, is opposed to the marriage, which report says has been exclusively carried on by the King and the ex-Queen Regent, Christina." The *Times*' Paris correspondent says that the Progressistas are possibly, by this time, on the eve of revolt—that the Count de Montemolin will probably be at the head of their followers—that the strength of the Carlists lies in the country, the fields, and the villages; that of the Progressistas in the cities and large towns; and that, supposing the double insurrection to succeed, it will probably result in the dethronement of the Queen, and the placing on the throne Don Enrique, or the Count de Montemolin. Meanwhile the Carlist refugees are being liberated by the French authorities, and the departure of the Duke de Montpensier has been adjourned, although the preparations for the marriage are still continued. His departure is said to be fixed for the 28th. Several vans, laden with luggage, belonging to the Duke de Montpensier, left Paris on Sunday for Madrid. The *Constitutionnel* mentions a report that three thousand English muskets have just been landed at a small port on the coast of Catalonia. The Prince de Joinville and his squadron are to repair to the Spanish coast, as well to protect

the passage of his brothers as to be at hand to interrupt all supplies of men, money, arms, or ammunition for the Carlists. "It is also reported that the British squadron is ordered to proceed to Gibraltar, and there watch events." "Up to the moment at which I write," says the above authority, "no communication on the subject of the Montpensier marriage has, I am assured, taken place between the British and French Governments." The Count de Montemolin is now in London with General Cabrera.

The tone of the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, on the subject of the marriages, is violent in the extreme. For example, in an article on Monday the former speaks of "the shameful details of the crime, the midnight violence done to the unhappy Princesses;" "the successful consummation of a violence which it would be almost a sin to expect and provide against." Nor is this all. Singularly enough, the *Chronicle* of Saturday, and the *Times* of this morning, invite Narvaez to put himself at the head of the national party in Spain. The latter contains an impassioned appeal to the Spanish nation to rise in defence of national honour, and the liberty of its young Queen, "denied the ordinary privilege of peasants, and scared into a fate which the women of a free nation are taught to consider as worse than even imprisonment or death!" "Is there no district in all the kingdom of chivalry," says the leading journal, "to shake a sword for its Queen, and cry *Moriamur pro rege nostro Isabella*? Where is the old loyalty which was the *unica nobilitas* of Castile? Is there no grandee who will earn the cognizance of a crowned head for his shield of arms with greater justice than ever did the old Douglas? There is one man," &c., &c., and that man is—Narvaez!

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—MEETINGS OF THE GENTRY.

—The entire country is in motion. In all directions the gentry are assembling, in the hope of devising measures to avert the impending famine. Universally it is admitted that, within a few weeks, millions of our population will be totally destitute of food: and the question everywhere for consideration is, how is employment to be provided with the least degree of positive loss to the owners of the soil? This day there are accounts of some very important meetings, including one at Cahirciveen, where Mr. O'Connell attended, and took part in the proceedings at the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions; and one in the county of Limerick, where Lord Montague stated his views upon the alarming condition of the country, expressing it as his opinion that the Labour Rate Act was quite inadequate to the exigency, and that Parliament ought to be called together. The necessity of a speedy assemblage of Parliament, I should observe, is enforced in almost every meeting in the country.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle*.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The *Cork Reporter* publishes a lengthened account of an interview between a deputation from the county of Cork and Lord John Russell, on the 16th inst. The deputation consisted of Mr. E. D. Freeman, high sheriff of the county of Cork; Sir James Anderson, Bart.; Mr. D. M. Collins, parish priest of Mallow; Mr. H. Somerville, rector of Doneraile; and Mr. B. Gibson, Dissenting minister, secretary to the Mallow Relief Committee. Mr. Gibson read a memorial recommending the adoption of strong measures with regard to the landlords and the reclamation of waste lands. "The welfare of millions is intimately connected with the improvement of waste land in Ireland, inasmuch as millions are starving, while millions of reclaimable acres are lying waste." It recommends the appointment of a cabin commission to visit the abodes of the poor; and finally makes the statement that, "after the most careful inquiries prosecuted throughout our extensive districts, the deputation can have no hesitation in stating that a portion of the population are starving throughout three or four months of the year." Lord John Russell's reply was of a very general nature—

His Lordship was deeply, very deeply, sensible of the permanently distressed social condition of the country; he acknowledged that the measures just passed were not calculated to meet it, and promised that the subject should receive the earliest and deepest consideration of the Government during the next session of Parliament. There were subjects of great difficulty to be encountered in legislating for a country circumstanced as Ireland was. Those lands in the hands of Government might be at once improved, but the case was different with respect to those that were the property of individuals. Still his lordship did not shrink from the necessity or duty of Government interfering, even in such cases as these; neither did he deny that while property had its owners and rights that such ownership and rights should not be allowed to interfere with the operations intended to develop the resources of the soil and improve the social condition of the people.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, on the state of the country, in which he says, "It is impossible to exaggerate the frightful prospect of famine and pestilence that lies before us." In speaking of the meetings being held, he says, for the first time in Ireland, unanimity, complete and entire, has shown itself among men of various persuasions and political opinions. He recommends "that the gentry in each locality in Ireland should appoint a delegation of their number to meet together in Dublin, without delay, in order to organise the best plans for obtaining Government and local relief during the impending calamities of famine and pestilence, and to embody in practical form their suggestions to Parliament for laws suited to the emergency." Their first duty would undoubtedly be to recommend the immediate assembling of Parliament. The remaining proceedings of the meeting were of no especial interest. Rent for the week, £61 16s. 4d.

THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, family, and Court, returned to Windsor-castle, from Osborne-house, yesterday afternoon. The Queen Dowager and the Princess of Prussia are on a visit to her Majesty.

TWO LIVES LOST ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Monday evening, a dreadful accident occurred at the Faringdon-road station, on the Great Western Railway, by which two of the passengers were killed, and

others seriously injured. From what has been ascertained, it appears that the quarter before five o'clock Bristol train, from Paddington, proceeded in perfect safety until within a short distance of the station at Faringdon-road, 63½ miles from Paddington, when the steam was thrown off, and the breaks applied for the purpose of stopping. The luggage van, which was between the tender and second-class carriages, ran off the rails, thereby diminishing its velocity, and, consequently, the second-class carriage next to it ran into it with a fearful crash, being impelled forward by the remainder of the train, which was an unusually heavy one; the carriage was entirely demolished and two passengers lost their lives; their names had not transpired, the strict silence observed by the officials and servants of the company, precluding the possibility of any details relative to the melancholy occurrence being known; but it is rumoured that there have been serious injuries sustained. One writer says "the scene was horrifying in the extreme." A coroner's inquest is to be held on the bodies of the deceased. Another account says:—"The train was moving at the rate of about four miles an hour; had it been going at the usual speed at the time of the accident, it is fearful to contemplate the destruction of human life which would certainly have ensued. One of the deceased was a mason, and the other the son of a farmer living in the neighbourhood of Shrivenham. The cause of the spring breaking has not been explained. Rumour attaches blame to a party having control, who insisted against advice that the luggage van, said to be too slight for the purpose, should be sent on."

DEATH OF SIR JOHN WILLIAMS.—This learned judge died, somewhat suddenly, on Monday last, at his country residence, Livermore-park, near Bury St. Edmunds. He was nearly seventy years of age, and for the last twelve years has been one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. During his career at the bar, Sir J. Williams greatly distinguished himself as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline. His powers of cross-examination were very great, and the skill he manifested in dealing with a principal witness for the prosecution, Theodore Majocchi, of "*non mi ricordo*" notoriety, was pronounced matchless. Sir J. Williams took little part in Parliamentary business, (he was returned on the liberal interest, for Lincoln, in 1822,) except as regarded the abuses of the Court of Chancery. He was accounted an able and pains-taking judge in all criminal cases. [His body will be interred this afternoon in the vault of the Inner Temple. Lord Denman and all the judges are likely to attend the cortege.]

GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.—It is rumoured that Sir Henry Pottinger is to be the new Governor of Bombay. Such an appointment would give great satisfaction to all who are acquainted with the character and merits of that distinguished officer.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRIGHT, M.P.—A paragraph has been going the round of the public papers, stating that the testimonial to Mr. Bright already exceeds £10,000; this statement is incorrect, the sum already subscribed does not exceed £4,000.

SERIOUS RIOT AT CANTON.—By the overland mail, which arrived on Monday, details have been received of a serious riot at Canton between the natives and foreign residents, on the 8th of July. An English merchant, in walking through the streets, was insulted by a Chinaman; the former caught the offender, and put him in custody in the Hong.

A crowd now began to gather outside, forced open the gates of the Hong, rescued the man, and stoned the foreigners who had taken refuge in the house. The mob, which had by this time greatly increased, now began to batter the doors and windows with stones, brickbats, &c., and attempted to fire the building, by throwing in crackers, and other lighted materials. This state of matters continued until half-past seven, p.m., when it was decided to throw open the gates of the American gardens, where the greater portion of the foreign residents had collected with fire-arms. They divided themselves into companies, with each a commander. One division faced towards Old China-street, while another marched round to the front of Mingqua's Hong. The mob, having previously overmastered and driven off the Chinese police, stood their ground in China-street, and beyond Mingqua's Hong, and sent a perfect storm of stones and brickbats at their opponents, who returned the compliment with a volley of balls. This had the effect of clearing the place, and the mob moved off, leaving, according to the most probable account, four dead and ten or twelve wounded, though the numbers are variously given, the highest being thirteen killed and twenty wounded. When the fray became serious, information was given to the Chinese authorities, by whom a body of soldiers and armed police were sent, and they were now very useful in clearing the streets; but their influence only began to be felt when the foreigners had proved more than a match for the rabble. To guard against another attack, the foreign community patrolled the streets during the night.

The riot was not renewed. The English residents complain that they are left without sufficient protection by the Government. The Chinese authorities had issued an edict, in which they say:—

Hwang, by Imperial commission Governor of Kwangtung, having just heard that those who live in the neighbourhood of the thirteen factories and the outside countrymen have been quarrelling and fighting, it is our duty with equity to investigate who is in the right and who is in the wrong, and to put a termination to the matter. If the conduct of the outside countrymen is bad, we will never do injustice to the inside people. Do not, then, by collecting together, excite disturbance and violate the law, so as to be apprehended and examined by us.

This proclamation was followed by another, next day, earnestly enforcing regard to order, and pointing out the consequences of its violation.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	6430	1450	3460			
Scotch.....						
Irish						
Foreign		190	1430			

Wheat continues in fair demand at Monday's prices; in barley, not much doing; oats, a fair sale, without alteration; beans, peas, and Indian corn, held at higher prices; barrel flour in fair request, at 30s. to 32s. per barrel, duty paid.

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* All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. G." will see that we have an article upon the subject.
"H. L." Fellenberg-house, Church-street, Stoke Newington.

"W. E. F." We will bear his suggestion in mind.

"F. W." Rochester. Next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE condition of Ireland is beginning to excite alarm. We have hardly entered upon the autumn months, and yet, thus early, distress is universal. When the fine weather has disappeared—when the cold blasts and dark nights of winter shall have set in—and when the miserable remnant of the potato crop now available shall have become exhausted—Ireland will present to the Government a monster difficulty. The authorities cannot be charged with remissness. They have been prompt and decided. The Lord Lieutenant has convened meetings in numerous baronies, for the purpose of assessing property for the carrying on of public works, and furnishing employment to a starving population. In most instances these advances of the Government have been liberally met and responded to by the Irish landlords. Still the appalling question returns—Whence is the food to be procured for the feeding of such multitudes? The barley and oat crops are deficient—the potato, the staple of Irish subsistence, is all but extinct. A scarcity of grain pervades the continent, and no great reliance can be placed on any sudden expansion of the exporting power of the United States of America. Hitherto the peasantry of Ireland have borne their trials with remarkable patience; but here and there an outbreak has occurred, as if faintly to foreshadow what we must expect when matters come to an extremity. It is anticipated that Parliament will meet in November. It is argued that Lord John must perforce attempt the immediate annihilation of the last fraction of the sliding-scale. It is half hoped by his adherents that Parliament will refuse to do his bidding, and that upon this question, as the most popular one upon which he can take his stand, he will go to a general election. We shall not deny the possibility of things taking the course thus marked out for them by active partisans. But neither, on the other hand, do we see any greater probability that they will, than might be predicated of about a hundred other courses in which public affairs may, perchance, be forced to run.

From Ireland, we must turn at once to France and Spain—from national distress to royal marriages; for, politically speaking, there is no interval between the two. Nothing whatever in Great Britain claims a moment's notice. There is an absolute dearth of news. We might, indeed, describe, in confirmation of this remark, the columns of the daily press, and note the various shifts to which they are put, in order to furnish forth a decent appearance of novelty and variety. But this strikes us as a work of supererogation; and, therefore, for want of better material, we must needs discuss court intrigues and continental politics.

In spite of the almost unanimous opposition of the Spanish people, the King of the French presses forward, with indecent haste, his cherished matrimonial alliance. The lust of avarice and self-aggrandisement, which recent experience has more than ever shown to be the reigning passion of his soul, will brook no delay—is appalled by no difficulties. To effect his selfish purpose, he is willing to barter the friendship of the English Government, to sacrifice the wishes and interests of the young Queen of Spain and her sister, to provoke the deadly animosity of a whole nation, and even—most painful alternative of all—to unmask his real character before all Europe. His ordinary prudence and hypocrisy are cast aside. No means are too vile or base for the accomplishment of his design. The son of Don Carlos is allowed to escape from custody with the evident purpose of raising the standard of insurrection in Spain. Indeed, it is even said that, previously to this event, Louis Philippe, in the presence of his court, threatened to coerce the Spanish nation into acquiescence in his schemes, by letting loose the pretender to the Spanish crown; and the facts detailed in another column give credibility to the rumour. A Carlist rising, and the renewal of civil war in that unhappy country, may therefore be looked for; but we are inclined to doubt whether the result will be so favourable to the intrigues of Louis Philippe as he evidently anticipates. It is probable that a new revolution, in the present state of feeling, would not stop short of the expulsion of the Spanish royal family, and the extinction of monarchy, and, as a necessary result, the downfall of French domination. In the midst of these intrigues of courts and cabinets, it is not a little satisfactory to know that the French people generally disapprove of the unscrupulous conduct of their Sovereign, and that the Government of this country—thanks to the healthful tone of public feeling—decline to interfere, at least beyond the exercise of

their moral influence, with the match-making of their neighbours.

In the other part of the Peninsula, tranquillity is far from having been restored. Costa Cabral, the exiled Prince, Minister of Portugal, has set on foot a Miguelite movement, not with the object of restoring that dynasty, but of ejecting the present ministry from power. The Court, which shows an amount of infatuation and a dogged disregard of the dictates of experience, worthy of the Bourbons themselves, secretly encourages the disorders, hoping thereby to re-establish the old despotic Government.

STATE EDUCATION.—THE DISCIPLINE OF VOLUNTARIYISM.

THE philosophy of the present day, so far as it relates to the social and political progress of nations, is remarkable for the confidence with which it bases weighty conclusions upon the narrowest induction of facts. The spirit of the special pleader has taken possession of our statesmen—and they appear to pique themselves upon the dexterity with which they can get up a case. In no department is this difficult—in all that relates to the action of a subtle principle, such as voluntarism, it is most easy. We will describe the process, for the benefit of those official underlings who wish to commend their talents to the approving notice of their masters. It is desired, suppose, to prove the utter inefficiency of voluntary effort to educate the people. The directions are as follow:—Choose your evidence exclusively from direct results, and by statistical sophistry aim to attenuate it—shut up attention within as narrow a circle of time as possible; a year or two will be quite enough—take no account of the benefits thrown off by the means employed in their passage to the end—regard only the present tangible amount, and measurable quality, of instruction given, carefully excluding from notice all the virtue which the special mode of giving it elicits, all the habits it fosters into strength, and all the incidental good it effects. Sum up in a few bold assertions, and the product will be an unanswerable case.

Voluntarism, in the secular as in the religious education of a people, is to be estimated, not merely by the direct results to which it conducts, but also by the indirect influence of the process which it employs. Society, for example, is conscious of some urgent want—lives on in neglect of its obligations—and reaps the penalty. Anon, here and there, men of sensitive consciences, large hearts, and indomitable resolution, are inwardly impelled to cast about for a remedy. Here is *life* to begin with. The germ may be as "the smallest amongst seeds," but it is a living one. The unostentatious philanthropists, each in his own sphere, becomes "a preacher of righteousness"—inculcates upon individuals their responsibility and their duty—holds up before society the light of some forgotten truth, and commends it by persuasion to the notice. Presently a few kindred spirits arouse from previous torpor, respond to the appeals with which they are addressed, and, gathering about the original nucleus, swell the amount of life. So much mind and benevolence are now awake in reference to the particular object. Combination follows, concert, co-operation. The press is employed. Arguments are collected, marshalled, and sent forth, to invade and subdue the general indifference. Triumph after triumph is achieved—not, however, without hard labour, great self-denial, and unflinching perseverance. New domains are won from the vast territory of public listlessness. The spirit of moral conquest becomes contagious. Whole classes are seized by it. Activity becomes as universal as it is spontaneous—and, by the time the end is gained, one is at a loss to decide which is most important—the object accomplished, or the tone and habits of the public mind, nurtured by the process of accomplishment.

We make bold to assert that it is to voluntarism, and to voluntarism alone, Great Britain is indebted for whatever of public spirit it can boast of. Devolve upon Government the social obligations which are now spontaneously or from inward impulse assumed by the philanthropic, and patriotism would shrivel up into a senseless prejudice, a mere chattering, boasting, self-glorifying passion. The men who work because the voice within them commands them to work—who act up to the extent of their capacity and means without waiting to see what others will attempt—who seek their happiness in the discharge of duty—and who cultivate responsibilities which others willingly permit to perish of neglect—these are the men who preserve the social body from actual putrefaction. One such, in a district, will create a silent public opinion which renders further degeneracy all but impossible. In his own sphere, one such will diffuse just enough light to render sleep uneasy, and to compel all sorts of noxious things, which else would have lived and generated there, to crawl away into completer darkness. Voluntarism, social, political, and religious, has disciplined not a few of these practical patriots and philanthropists in every part of the empire. To them most modern schemes of social amelioration and progress may trace their origin. They are to be observed in every committee-room in which a good work is to be done for the mere pleasure and utility of the doing of it. From them goes forth, through various channels, a powerful influence to modify the opinions, principles, and modes of action, of all classes of society. They are the life, the conscience, the heart, of the body politic. Senators may be ignorant of them. The public press may know nothing of their whereabouts. The wealthy may hear of them only through

some appeal for pecuniary contribution. But, after all, these are the men upon whom the higher interests of manhood rest—the springs which keep the world in motion towards a brighter and a happier destiny.

Now, we have all along admitted that a legal provision for the education of the people would, for a time at least, increase the amount and improve the quality of the book-learning at present imparted. Far enough are we from holding such an advantage cheap. But this we affirm without hesitation, that it would be dearly purchased by the loss or serious diminution of the class we have attempted to describe above. And yet this, in our judgment, would be the certain and disastrous issue of the introduction of compulsion in aid of education. Experience proves that the two principles are antagonistic, and cannot well run in couples. Make the erection of the schoolhouse, the maintenance of the schoolmaster, and the superintendence and direction of education, the business of authority, either national or local, and in a single generation the active and earnest advocates of popular enlightenment will die out. For a brief period those who took an interest in the work will take an interest still. But their occupation will be gone. Their hold upon the conscience of society will be lost. Their arguments will want cogency, their appeals pertinence and power. Mechanism will have displaced life, and mere doing will supersede all care for the mode and spirit in which it is done.

In social, equally as in individual life, exercise is necessary to a due development of latent powers. Where the moral sympathies become comparatively useless—a condition which invariably results from devolving our moral duties upon appointed authorities—society easily falls into a kind of stupor of conscience. No greater calamity can befall a people than to persuade them, that enterprises which themselves can accomplish will be more successful if carried into effect by legal mechanism. Indeed, it may be set down as an axiom, that a nation can derive permanent advantage only from what is capable of spontaneous growth amongst them. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" is a law of far more extensive application than is ordinarily assigned to it. The very difficulty which educational voluntarism must cope with in order to reach its end, stimulates it to more active exertion—the opposition it meets with crushes out of it a healing and reviving fragrance. Supersede the necessity of philanthropic effort, and the *vis vitæ* of society will become extinct. Compulsoryism may promise a speedier return of direct results—but voluntarism diffuses health and gladness as it goes, and like "mercy,"

"It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

OUR last number contained an abbreviated report of a meeting held on Monday se'nnight, at Exeter-hall, by the Anti-slavery League, to review the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in reference to American slavery. It might have been matter of regret to us that circumstances prevented our sending forth, together with the report, our own comment upon it, but that the unavoidable delay has given us ample room for reflection, and has placed us in a position to utter the decision of a deliberate and pains-taking judgment. On the meeting itself we shall say but little. The outward characteristics of it were all that the most ardent friend of the slave could have desired. In numbers, in spirit, in result, it was magnificent, and would have awakened exultation in our bosoms, did we not recollect that public meetings equally large, equally enthusiastic, and equally unanimous, had been held in the same place a short month before, at which all practical concern to bear witness against slavery was merged in a desire to preserve Christian harmony. Our attention fixes rather upon the object proposed by this assembly; and the few remarks we have to make will have exclusive reference to that.

There appears, every now and then, in society, a mental epidemic, which, although invited by previous constitutional derangement, and rendered prevalent and powerful by pre-existing unsoundness, develops itself in forms so specious, mimics so closely the processes of renovation, puts such temporary vigour into the limbs, and sets upon the countenance so preternatural a bloom of loveliness, as to make the most observant wary of pronouncing it a disease. It is difficult, almost impossible, to describe it. It seems to consist in the exaltation of truth as a sentiment above truth as a principle of action. The symptoms of it are invariably the same. The mind runs perpetually on one topic—the heart has room but for one affection—the tongue expatiates upon but one theme. Judgment, emotion, utterance,—all are alike feverish. The first glance at the victim usually deceives the spectator. There is excitement, it is true, but it seems of the right sort. There is restless energy; but it is hardly to be distinguished from the energy of exuberant health. The first feature of it which excites suspicion is the unearthliness of its look. Its air, gestures, tone, expression, are seraphic—far too seraphic for human nature. But wait awhile, and the state will declare itself one of unquestionable disease. Providence usually furnishes the test by which it may be detected. A downright matter-of-fact, unalterable, unmistakeable, practical question stalks into the midst of all this ethereal sentimentalism, and asks entertainment. The delusion instantly vanishes. The men show themselves to be

but men. The bravery of former profession, seen now in the daylight of an active principle, is found to be but a tawdry cloak, and fact beats fiction out of the field.

There was something peculiarly imposing in the first aspect of the Evangelical Alliance. Brotherhood is an idea which can scarcely fail to commend itself far and wide—Christian brotherhood, especially. It was once a reality, and it excited universal admiration. May it become so again! But, assuredly, it is not as a skin-deep sentiment, embodied in fair words or transient emotions, that it will command the world's reverence. If it be not the efflorescence of a vital principle, it had far better not profess to be! See, what sad results have come of attempting to cultivate a lovely thing for show rather than for use! Christian brotherhood! Was not this said to be the sole object of the Evangelical Alliance—its Alpha and Omega—the spirit of which it was to be the incarnation—the beautiful truth to which it was to give outward manifestation? Was it not, in fact, to be God's gospel in its gentlest and most winning form?—all sympathy with true disciples, wherever found, and however differing?—love falling on the neck of love, and weeping out its confessions of past unkindness? If ever human hearts should have been prepared to recognise, and to soothe, unmerited misery, surely it would be in such case. Before the eye of this Alliance passes the slave and the slaveholder, each asking a token of fellowship—the one degraded, striped, bleeding, oppressed, with bloodshot eye, and tongue parched with agony, supplicating such interposition for his deliverance as the occasion would admit of—the other, fierce, unrelenting, self-justifying, cruel, with whip in hand, and fingers dabbled over with blood, demanding unconditional recognition as a true disciple of Jesus. Who was successful? Alas! not the slave! The Alliance heeded not his wretchedness—had no words of pity or of love for him—sat not down by his side to wipe away the scalding tear of his misery, or to pour oil into the deep and smarting wounds of his soul;—no! but it looked towards the swaggering, open-mouthed slaveholder—half condemned him—hastily withdrew the denunciation—blotted out every record which implied that it had ever entertained the question—and left the recognition of the man-stealer as Christian to be dealt with as each branch of its organisation might see fit to determine.

We are told that, after all, slaveholders will be excluded, and that, by a sort of circuitous shifting of responsibilities, which we would not give a fig to understand, no man possessed of slaves will be received as member of the Evangelical Alliance. So much the worse, say we, for the character of the body which can sanction so mean an equivocation. To refuse to bear testimony against the slaveholder is bad enough for men who meet to exhibit the attractions of Christian brotherhood; but to add chicanery to cowardice, and to cheat the sinner of all the benefit he might have looked for from pusillanimous discipleship, is about the worst thing which our day has turned up. Why, what slaveholder will care about individual membership, if only the body excluding him refuses to publicly pronounce his condemnation? Is there anything so inviting in the Alliance that he will regret his personal exclusion therefrom, effected by a withdrawal of every utterance which might have shaken the system to which he is wedded? And can this be Christian love, which purposely, and after solemn deliberation, rescinds every word which might minister comfort to the slave, and boasts of having done it dexterously enough to cheat the master of his expectations?

The Anti-slavery League has very properly exposed the inconsistency of these proceedings. Like a ploughshare it has gone right through the fair-looking Paradise, and turned its under soil to the light of the sun. It is denounced accordingly as heretical. Oh yes! there is no heterodoxy excites more violence of feeling amongst the sentimentalists of the religious world, than that which goes underneath their professions, and shows them to be wanting in soundness of heart.

Amongst the West India Mail Steamer Avon's passengers are Dr. Kalley and lady, whose house was attacked and ransacked at Madeira, in consequence of their attempts to make converts to Protestantism.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by advertisement, in another column, that the friends of a real representation of the people in Parliament are about to hold a public meeting at the Hall of Commerce, City, at which Mr. Henry Vincent is to deliver an address on the present state of political parties. A conference of the leading men will, we understand, precede the public meeting, with a view to an efficient organisation.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE LEAGUE COUNCIL.—On Saturday week, a tea party was held in Newall's Buildings, Manchester, Mr. Brotherton, M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of presenting services of plate to the following gentlemen, the members of the Executive Council of the League, viz.:—Mr. A. Prentice (the able editor of the *Manchester Times*), Mr. S. Lees, Mr. W. Rawson, Mr. T. Woolley, Mr. W. Bickham, Mr. W. Evans, and Mr. H. Rawson. It was stated that Mr. Prentice had attended no less than 1,127 meetings of the League, and the others a very great number. The plate consists of five very elegant silver coffee services, richly chased. After a spirited speech from Mr. Brotherton in presenting the testimonials, and appropriate replies from Mr. Prentice and Mr. Evans, the company separated.

Friday night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Earl of Elgin as Captain-general and Governor of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c.

STATE EDUCATION.

DR. VAUGHAN'S REPLY TO MR. BAINES.

In the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday, appears a letter from Dr. Vaughan, of the Lancashire Independent College, containing a few explanatory remarks upon, rather than a formal defence of his statements on the subject of education. After referring to one or two of the points of personal dispute, he explains his object in citing, as authorities, two clerical inspectors of schools:—

I have cited as authorities two clerical inspectors of schools; the one reporting of such day-schools only as were connected with the Church of England, and the other as reporting of all public schools, but not of private schools. In my simplicity, I supposed, that as I had stated distinctly what these different sets of figures stood for, and what they did not stand for, all danger of mistake was precluded. The purpose for which these citations were made was to indicate, in a general way, the wide discrepancy between the statistics of those who had reported on this subject in 1833, and to yourself in 1843, and the returns of some others who have reported to the Government, more or less fully, since those years; and it was by no means my intention that the figures cited on the one side or the other should be taken as decisive, but as sufficient to suggest that the truth would probably be found somewhere between the extremes thus exhibited.

With regard to the case of Oldham, Dr. Vaughan says, that in referring to the education of that district, he had the statements of Mr. Watkins and Mr. Fletcher in his memory:—

My intention was, not to make the monstrous statement you regard me as making, namely, that not one in a hundred of the population of Oldham are found in a day-school of any description—but to say that the public provision in that town for the education of the masses of the people was not above that miserable proportion. I admit that, preposterous as it may be to suppose that I could have meant anything else, I ought to have said explicitly that such was my meaning; and it was not until I looked to the paragraph again, after reading your letter, that I could be satisfied that I had not used the word *public* for that purpose.

But Dr. Vaughan is still a sceptic:—

As to your showing that one in eleven of the population of Oldham are attendants at a day-school for an average of five years, and that more than three-fourths of that number are found in private schools—this is so extraordinary that I must question if there is an Educationist in all Lancashire who could possibly give it anything like credence.

He then states his great difficulty as to Mr. Baines's calculations:—

You say that in 1833, of 1,600,000 children who should have been at school for an average of five years, nearly 1,300,000 were in actual attendance. Now it was in 1832 that the Committee of the Herefordshire Bible Society reported, that out of 41,017 individuals visited in that county, only 24,222 were able to read. You must be aware that from our agricultural counties it would be easy to multiply statements of this complexion to a large extent. Take the following as a more recent return, and from a manufacturing and mining district. In Burslem, the families of all classes, in thirteen districts, were visited in 1844, and the following educational report was made of all persons in those families above six years of age. Out of 9,672 souls, 6,077 could read, 4,709 could read and write, 3,240 could neither read nor write. With such facts before me, I feel obliged to ask—where do we find the high condition of popular education in some districts, to compensate for this low condition of it in others, so as to warrant us in believing that, even in 1833, more than three-fourths of the young, over the whole kingdom, who should have received a five years' education upon the average, did actually receive it? If the actual attendance at day-schools, and the consequent amount of school accommodation in the kingdom at large, were such as you suppose, the highly advanced state of education, together with the vast surplussage of school accommodation in some districts, would be such as clearly to point to the probable truth of your calculations. But is it so? The great facts which lie out upon the surface of society speak irresistibly to the contrary. You may receive as true, nearly everything reported to you by the Earl of Kerry's inspectors, and may reject nearly everything reported by other inspectors whose returns are not favourable to your views; but it is not by any such process that this question may be settled. In my view, the truth is not to be found in either of these extremes, but somewhere in the mean; and you have done, and are still doing, immense service, if not in the way of bringing the nation over to your judgment, at least in preventing it from going so far wrong in an opposite direction as it might otherwise have gone.

He vindicates his singleness of purpose in taking the course he had done:—

You call upon me with much earnestness not to discredit the intellectual condition, the public spirit, the benevolence, and the voluntary religious zeal of the people of England; and you conclude with these words: "Oh, do not 'blow upon' the chief pride and glory of your country, and our best hopes for the progress of education and religion in alliance with freedom!" Sir, this last sentence is one you should not have written. You must know that I am not capable of the baseness which, in this language, you at least seem to impute to me. That of which I spoke as a "card castle," which a breath might suffice to overthrow, was not the real munificence and enlightenment of my noble-hearted countrymen, but the building-up of your figures, as derived from the Earl of Kerry's report. It may be, that even in that connexion, the use of such a figure of speech was ill-advised, and if it has been at all offensive to you, I wish to be understood as at once withdrawing it. My right to speak strongly on such subjects may not be equal to your own, but a man who wrote rather largely about "great cities" some seven years ago, should not be altogether a novice on topics of this nature.

It is his jealousy of the good name of Nonconformists that has prompted him to the course he has taken on this question:—

Should Government proffer its assistance in this good work, on equal and liberal principles, and should yourself and others succeed in raising an agitation against such a proposal, so as to frustrate it, then my fear is, that the worst evil that the worst enemy of Nonconformity might have wished to befall it, will have come upon it. Then, as I expect, the educational deficiencies through the country, in respect both to quantity and quality, will remain much as they are; and then, also, that large and constantly-increasing portion of society, who care little about our Churchism or our Dissent, but who are zealous for the elevation of the people, will point, ever and anon, to these per-

petuated evils, and, in place of attributing this result to our large and enlightened views—as some of our brethren proudly imagine—they would see in it only another proof of the alleged tendency of religion to dwarf the man down to the narrow level of the sectarian, instead of expanding and ennobling all his natural capabilities.

But this he could bear, if he saw it was a violation of principle for the State to interfere with education. Dr. Vaughan concludes by saying:—"It is not the first time I have hazarded the confidence of some of my brethren in my attempts to serve them. But time generally comes to the aid of good intentions. This, however, must be my last public expression of opinion on this much-agitated topic."

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEMS OF STATE-EDUCATION.

Mr. Baines's eighth letter to Lord John Russell is devoted to a preliminary inquiry into the working of those systems of State Education, in other countries of Europe, which have so captivated our own statesmen.

We sometimes import the notions of France and Germany, just as we import the millinery of the one and the toys of the other, and admire them because they are new and outlandish. The centralisation of France and Prussia, their system of paying the ministers of religion of every sect, and their systems of state education, have smitten many of our politicians, just as German transcendentalism and a latitudinarian spirit of scriptural interpretation have infected many of our philosophers and theologians. Nay, there are some of our philosophical Radicals who have so far come under the German spell that they seem to forget the first principles of civil and religious liberty.

There has lately been published a book entitled "The Education of the Poor in England and Europe," by Joseph Kay, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Travelling Bachelor of the University. From this book Dr. Hook has probably obtained most of his facts, his ideas, and his plan; and no doubt the work will produce a considerable effect. In this work a fascinating picture is drawn of the systems of state education on the continent of Europe, which is always appealed to by the upholders of that system. Mr. Baines's opinion of the work is given in the following terms:—

It is pervaded by a spirit of desperate exaggeration, in magnifying, on the one hand, the defects of education in England, and the moral evils prevalent among the working classes, and, on the other hand, the virtues of foreign systems. It seems to me the production of a university scholar, whose mind was so entirely absorbed with the subject of schools, that he had no thought left for any other consideration. Its representations of the manufacturing population are, I hesitate not to say, outrageously and slanderously erroneous.

He takes great pains to justify this severe censure, by copious extracts and refutations. For example, Mr. Kay speaks of England as a country with "a terrible deficiency in the number of churches and clergy"—of the poor as "more depressed, more pauperized, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse educated, than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting uncivilised Russia and Turkey, enslaved Italy, misgoverned Portugal, and revolutionised Spain;" and of the people as "ignorant, sensual, and revolutionary infidels." Rather than not have an educational system whereby to fit the people for the reception of Protestantism, he would wish for the restoration of Roman Catholicism. He talks of the millions of workmen in Lancashire, whose education is wholly neglected, though its whole population is little more than a million and a half. Mr. Kay speaks of all the efforts in favour of education in this country as "miserable and inefficient efforts." He says—"the seeds of future rebellion and sedition are being sown in many of our village schools." He characterises "the majority of our present primary schoolmasters as an ignorant and low-minded set of men, as of the lowest possible description, as wholly ignorant of their commonest duties." He longs for an order of monks, or at least of quasi monks, in England, devoted to the work of instruction. He maintains that, "we require two-thirds as many schools as we at present possess,"—that the State ought to expend £1,500,000 per annum, in salaries to schoolmasters,—that it ought to establish forty Normal Schools, and to appoint a hundred and fifty School Inspectors, with salaries amounting to £70,000 a-year! In another place he estimates the annual State-expenditure on schools at £2,500,000! So much for the extravagance and veracity of a man whose recent book is regarded by State-educationists as a most unexceptionable authority.

With regard to Switzerland, Mr. Kay draws a delightful picture of its social condition, and the happiness, intelligence, and prudence of its peasantry. All this is, in some passages, attributed to Government education; nevertheless, he is constrained to admit that a system which has only been in operation thirteen years is scarcely likely to have changed the habits, opinions, tastes, and manners of the people. So that we cannot as yet judge of the practical results of Government education in Switzerland. "At all events," says Mr. Baines, "the history of Switzerland for the last few years, containing so many sad instances of civil war, religious persecution, and sectarian animosity, would hardly inspire one with the profoundest reverence for the wisdom of the Cantons, even in what related to education."

Mr. Baines is quite ready to admit, that there may be an admirable system of education under a despotic Government, and that it may promote in many important respects the welfare of the people, with the express view of diverting their minds from the pursuit of freedom:—

Can any one possibly doubt that the governments of Prussia, Austria, and Hanover, all of which are panegyrised by Mr. Kay, have promoted education for this express purpose, namely, to shape the minds of their subjects to obedience, to divert them from political speculation, and to keep all the springs of influence in the hands of the government? No man who looks at the conduct of the late King of Prussia, in refusing the constitution which he had promised, and punishing those who dared to ask for it, can for an instant doubt the motive that inspired his wonderful zeal on behalf of education. The characters of Prince Metternich and King Ernest sufficiently assure us that the

systems of Austria and Hanover were adopted from the same subtle policy of despotism.

Nor is it the only object of these arbitrary governments to occupy the minds of their subjects. They have a still deeper policy. They seek to prevent the habit of independent action or voluntary organization among the people. For this reason they take education and every thing else (so far as is possible) into their own hands. By so doing they enervate and emasculate the popular mind, and render the people less likely to organize themselves for any political object. Hitherto the policy has been only too successful. The independent action which exists to so remarkable a degree in England, for the accomplishment of political, commercial, religious, and charitable objects, and which is the natural and healthful exercise of freedom, is almost unknown in the countries I have been speaking of.

But this is not all. Government education, in nearly every country where it exists, is enforced by means inconsistent with liberty:—

In the Austrian empire, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, and Switzerland, parents are *compelled* to send their children to school between the ages of seven and thirteen, five and thirteen, or six and fourteen (with certain exceptions). If they neglect, they are punishable with fine and imprisonment. In Prussia, without a certificate of education, children cannot be confirmed, admitted to the communion, or obtain employment. In Austria they cannot even be married; and, as might be supposed, the stupid law has produced much immorality. In all these countries the governments directly or indirectly control the whole machinery of education—appoint and dismiss the schoolmasters, inspectors, and religious instructors—fix the salaries and payments—prohibit any one from teaching without a license—sanction the school-books—and exercise authority over the entire work of tuition. Whatsoever they think proper they direct to be taught, or not to be taught. If there is a higher reach of despotism than any other, it is perhaps in thus taking post at the fountain-head of knowledge and opinion, medicating the waters, and rigidly prescribing their quantity and their course.

But practical despotism carried to the extent of police surveillance over every family and every child in the country, is not the only mischief resulting from state education:—

It is assumed by such writers as Mr. Kay, that because at present a vast and apparently complete system of machinery is set up in several countries of the Continent, that therefore government education must be more efficient than independent and voluntary education. The conclusion is wholly unwarranted by reason or experience. Every one of the systems of state education in Europe, at present in force (with some very small exceptions), is but of yesterday. Those of France and Switzerland bear date from 1833; that of Prussia from 1819; that of Austria, from the reign of the late Emperor; that of Holland from 1806; that of Denmark from 1817. In some cases there were earlier systems of government education, but they were so inefficient as to require the creation of the new systems. Napoleon began a system of state education in France in 1809, but it was a miserable failure. The aristocratical governments of the Swiss Cantons, before the revolution of 1833, interfered with education, but very inefficiently; and they frowned upon the great reformers of education, Pestalozzi and Fellenberg. The Prussian system was commenced under that enlightened despot, Frederick II., in 1770, but did not attain efficiency till 1819. Austria has always interfered with education, as with religion; but confessedly with poor effect until of late years. We have, therefore, so far as I am aware, no one example on the Continent to which the admirers of state education could confidently point, to show the working and fruits of the system for any considerable period of time. But we have the fact of inefficient government education in most of those countries, prior to the modern reforms. Now if the modern systems speak in favour of government interference—though of that we have no sufficient proof—the systems previously existing show that government interference may be, and often is, very inefficient.

Even the staunch supporters of state education admit that there are serious defects in its working. Mr. Kay states that the salaries of the schoolmasters in France and Switzerland are very inadequate, and in consequence there is a continual change of masters. We know that in Scotland the salaries of the parochial schoolmasters were absolutely wretched for more than a century, and up to our own day. In Belgium the government virtually abandoned the task it had undertaken. In Austria, even Mr. Wilde, notwithstanding his admiration of the sedative effects of despotism on the working classes, speaks thus of the effect of the government education:—

Though the instruction is general, yet the plan is one so conducive to the caste-continuing system, after the manner of the Chinese and ancient Egyptians, that it is opposed not only to political reformation, but also to the steady progress of civilisation itself, and the rapid development of the resources, both mental and commercial, that should have taken place in this empire during the present long peace with which it has been favoured.

It was also stated, in a late number of the "British and Foreign Quarterly Review," that—

The schools are altogether the weakest side of Austria, and their present organization is the work of a man who has long enjoyed the confidence, and cruelly abused the weakness, of the late emperor."

In his next letter Mr. Baines purposes to offer some additional remarks on the continental systems, with testimonies of their prejudicial effects on national character; and he will then endeavour to throw some new light on the so much vaunted systems of the United States.

The *Leeds Mercury* publishes a letter from an English gentleman who has been for five years a resident in the south of France, giving the result of his observations of the working of state education in that section of the empire. The following is the striking picture drawn by the writer:—

A large proportion of the people are unable to read, in a state of semi-barbarism, and live an animal life; the sober class, having no aim beyond amassing francs, by honest or dishonest means—*c'est égal*; the less provident, comprising a majority of the unmarried men, and many of the married ones, pass their leisure time (which is considerable) in the cabarets, drinking *eau de vie*. Most of these men have attended the primary schools; but what is the fact with regard to those schools? In them the children are not obliged to speak French, but converse in patois; they hear and speak nothing else at home and elsewhere, and their whole exercise in French is con-

fined to the lesson they read in school, which they go through like parrots, without knowing the meaning of the words they repeat; consequently, on leaving school, they have no pleasure in reading, and soon forget what they have learned; hence you meet with numbers of young men, and those not above middle age, who cannot read.

The Protestant pastors, with but few honourable exceptions, are careless and indifferent, and take no further charge of the young than giving them the catechetical instruction necessary to fit them for admission to their first communion, when every boy and girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age partakes of the Lord's supper; and as they are not required to be able to read, to pass through this instruction and ceremony, they exercise no influence on the previous education.

The Governmental Inspector, in his periodical visit, has a few of the best scholars brought up, hears them read pretty well, finds they know some elementary rules in arithmetic, asks no more questions, and goes away.

In the towns, among the Protestants, there are not so many men who cannot read (of the women everywhere it is but a small minority who attend school regularly), except among the very poor, most of whom send their children as early as seven years of age, to aid at the loom, in manufacturing places; of course these children grow up in entire ignorance. The patois in towns is much more mixed with French; therefore most persons, except aged women, understand and speak a little of the latter; and if they have been at school, they have profited more by the instruction, and do not so readily forget what they have learnt.

In the faubourgs of a considerable manufacturing town, where I lived for some winters, a large proportion of the adults, married people under thirty or forty years of age, cannot read, and allow their children to grow up in the same state of ignorance.

Nothing is done in France for the mental improvement of the working class. No libraries are attached to the schools, or provided elsewhere, to furnish them with any intellectual recreation. Indeed, so completely are the French, of all classes, a non-reading people, that the want of libraries is a serious discomfort to the English resident. In a town of 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, there is perhaps one, and that containing nothing but books so old, that everybody has read them, and novels and romances, of which a large proportion are too licentious to be tolerated by even the novel readers of England.

While such is the state of education among the Protestant population, the vastly larger portion, the Roman Catholics, are far worse. The primary schools are wholly in the hands of the *frères* and *sœurs* (under ecclesiastical control) who are themselves usually very ignorant; the latter (*sœurs*) extremely bigoted, and the children learn little or nothing from them. In the girls' primary schools, the instruction consists entirely in inculcating the worship of the Virgin in all its various forms; and at present, in France, the Virgin is the Alpha and Omega of the female Romanist, surrounded with all the tenderness and romance fitted to attract the youthful female mind; consequently not an idea is instilled into the child, in the primary school, but what is connected with the multifarious ceremonies connected with the worship of the Virgin. With the boys it is not much better. They, it is true, are taught somewhat more than the girls, mechanically, but much of their time is occupied in the ceremonies of their religion, and their minds are left destitute of any real development or sound instruction. Several respectable working men, Roman Catholics, at Lyons, complained to me, while conversing on the subject, that their boys, though they could read with sufficient readiness, did not understand the meaning of what they read, were quite ignorant, and so undisciplined that they did not know what to do with them. They said the *frères* took no pains with them.

There is not (adds the writer) a country in Europe that presents a more striking example of the evil of state interference, in everything, than France at this moment. This interference exercises a paralysing influence on the mind of the nation. Individual energy is annihilated by it. For, as the State measures out religion and education, and has its espionage over every meeting and association of every kind, the people have sunk into complete apathy as to moral and social improvement, and the numerous beneficent and other means in operation for these ends in Britain, are not thought of in France. The country is covered with a bureaucracy for every department, the creatures of the government of the day, and is stagnant as regards moral or social progress.

REPRESENTATION OF STIRLING.—Lord Dalmeny has issued an address, in which he states that it is not his intention again to ask the suffrages of the electors of the district of burghs. His reasons for adopting this course are twofold; first, because he learns that his vote for the Maynooth grant has given offence to a large body of the constituency; and secondly, because he understands that it is the intention to exact a pledge from him as to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, a pledge which he will not give. Three candidates are already said to be in the field; and, what is rather unusual, they are all in the Liberal interest. Mr. B. Smith, of Manchester, who, some days ago, issued an address to the electors, has made a hurried canvass of the burghs; and, from the accounts that have been published of the meetings at which he has been present, it would appear that he has been very favourably received. Mr. Gillon, of Wallhouse, is just about to issue an address to the electors. He and Mr. Smith closely approximate to each other in political sentiment. Both are well known for their long and tried adherence to the Liberal cause, and they are both avowed supporters of the voluntary principle. The third candidate is Mr. Allison, of Oakley, an extensive iron master, a Liberal in politics, and a supporter of the present Government; but, in religion, a Free Churchman. The *Glasgow Post* complains of Mr. Smith's views on the suffrage, and says, "In Mr. Gillon the constituency will have an excellent representative, who will neither boggle at the extension of the suffrage, or any other Liberal measure; and we wish him every success."

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION of this city has this week been formally dissolved, and formal votes of thanks were passed severally to Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Villiers, and to Colonel Thompson.—*Glasgow Post*.

JUVENILE RAILWAY EXCURSION.—On Monday last much interest was excited in this city by the arrival of two monster trains, bringing no less than 4,000 Sunday-school children and 500 teachers and friends from Bristol. About half-past six o'clock they started for Bristol in one enormous train, consisting of fifty-eight carriages, drawn and propelled by seven engines, four of which went the whole distance.—*Gloucester Journal*.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last, a circumstance of a most painful nature took place in the domestic circle of John Edridge, Esq., one of the aldermen of this city, at his residence, at Pockeridge, near Corsham. It appears that Mrs. Edridge had for some time been labouring under mental aberration, and, during a paroxysm of the unhappy malady, on Monday, she committed suicide. On the morning of that day, Mr. Edridge, finding the symptoms of her disorder of mind increasing, consulted Dr. Langworthy on the case; but, about noon, she seemed a little better, and, at two o'clock, received a visit from her brother, Mr. Yockney, and his lady. While they were in the drawing-room with Mrs. Edridge and her family, she appeared to enjoy a lucid interval, and gave orders for dinner. Soon afterwards she withdrew and went to her bedroom. A violent ring at the bell was presently heard, and, on Mrs. Edney, a confidential female servant, proceeding up stairs, she observed that her master's dressing-room had been recently entered. On going to her mistress's room, she found her standing with her throat cut, and a razor smeared with blood lying on the table. The deceased spoke, but the only words she uttered were "Oh! Edney." Mrs. Edney immediately went down stairs for another servant, and, when they both came up, they found Mrs. Edridge still standing, but unable to speak. Mr. Kemm, surgeon, of Corsham, was immediately sent for. When he attended, he found her still living; but, notwithstanding that such means were taken as the serious nature of the case required, the wound proved fatal, and the unhappy lady expired in about ten minutes afterwards.—*Bath Journal*.

MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, Mr. Henry Vincent lectured in the Friends' meeting-house, to crowded and delighted audiences, on the physical, moral, intellectual, and social benefits which the temperance reformation is calculated to confer on the country and on the world. Mr. Vincent's reputation as an eloquent lecturer is such as to command an audience anywhere, and at any time; and he amply maintained his reputation in these lectures. The chair was taken by Edward Smith, Esq., on both occasions. At the close of the second lecture, the Chairman said it was due to the eloquence and ability with which the question had been discussed, that the lecturer should have an opportunity of seeing to what extent the audience sympathised with his sentiments. He called for an exhibition of this by a show of hands. The show of hands was universal; and Mr. Vincent, in returning thanks, said that he should be best thanked by their co-operating to carry out the principles he advocated. In conclusion, he announced that he had been invited by the friends of civil and religious liberty to deliver two addresses, on Monday and Tuesday next, in the theatre, in which he should review the success of the free-trade measures, and their probable effect on the future state of parties, and the prospects of the country. He asked for a bumper. He had never visited any town where large meetings were conducted with such decorum and order as at Sheffield [cheers].—*Sheffield Independent*.

THE FREE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The committee have just issued a statement, which contains some most interesting details relative to the working of the Free Baths and Wash-house Establishment in Glasshouse-yard, East Smithfield, near the London Dock-gate, since it was opened to the public. The establishment has now been open for twelve months, and the success attending the experiment has proved two important facts:—First, that the poor are anxious for cleanliness when the means are within their reach; and, secondly, that the means may be rendered them at a very trifling expense. In the course of the year 27,622 bathers, 35,480 washers and driers of clothes, and 4,612 ironers have made use of the premises. The working expenses have been under 1½d. a head, although soap is allowed to each bather, and a portion of soap and soda to each washer of clothes. Quiet, orderly, and civil conduct has universally prevailed amongst those frequenting the establishment. Several of those applying to bathe and wash their clothes are so destitute that their entire clothing is that which they have on. Such applicants are provided with gowns whilst they wash, dry, and mend their scanty attire. The water has been supplied gratuitously by the East London Water Works Company. Upwards of 9,000 came a distance of from two to five miles, and above 1,300 bathed and washed who on the preceding night slept at places from five to twenty-five miles distant. From the financial statement it appears that the amount of subscriptions received was £548 3s. 6d., of which a balance of £38 4s. 9d. remains.

COMMITTAL OF A POLICEMAN FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—A few days since, on the evening of what was called Barrington feast, in Gloucestershire, which brought together a large number of the labouring inhabitants of the neighbourhood, a party of men were in the parlour of the Fox Inn, but there was no riot among them during the time, nor were any of them drunk. Reuben Busby and another man of the name of Clifford were of the party, and on some dispute arising in reference to a broken glass, which the men who broke it refused to pay for, the landlord of the inn called in the police. A Sergeant Adams and the accused man Probert entered the room, and shortly afterwards Probert, without, as the witnesses declared, any provocation whatever, struck Busby on the head with his staff, and felled him to the ground in a state of insensibility. On being removed, and a surgeon summoned, it was found that Busby was severely injured by the blow, and, in fact, he never rallied, but expired the next day. Probert also struck Clifford so as seriously to injure him. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased, which, after proceeding for five days, terminated on Friday on the committal of Probert for manslaughter.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.—The work of demolition has been going on during the last few days. At the present time the whole of the balustrades and stone work on either side of the bridge have been pulled down, and some hundred loads of stone removed.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, the rector of St. George's Bloomsbury, is mentioned as likely to be the new bishop.—*Globe*.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This important body closed its proceedings on Wednesday evening. The last meeting of the general committee, or what is termed by Sir Roderick Murchison, "the Parliament of the Association," was held on Wednesday afternoon. It appeared by the Treasurer's statement, that the number of attendants at the present meeting was 843; of whom 269 were associates, 198 ladies, and nineteen foreigners. The associates and the ladies may, for the most part, be considered as residents of the town. The amount received for tickets was £710, from the sale of the Reports of the Association £8, Prince Albert's gift of £100; making a total of £818. Professor WILLIS gave notice of a motion that he intended to bring forward next year at Oxford, for the re-union of the mechanical section with the section of mathematics and physics. Certain officers having been re-appointed, the meeting was adjourned by the President till Wednesday, the 23rd of June next, at Oxford.

The public proceedings of the Association finally closed with a general meeting on Wednesday night, at which divers announcements were made, and thanks were distributed to the several officers, local officers, foreign visitors, and so forth. Among the announcements was one, that ladies were henceforth to be admitted as regular members of the Association. The President and others touched upon the satirical attacks which have been made upon the scientific congress by the *Times*. Sir RODERICK spoke manfully:—

"If any persons talk of our funds being failing, I know well the feelings of the class with whom we are associated, and I know that we never can die,—that we are determined—and we have the means—to promote with our own moneys, if no one will support us, the advancement of science. But we know that the great mass of the British nation will respond to our call."

As evidence of a more friendly feeling in higher quarters, which must have its influence with the public, Dr. ROBINSON, of Armagh, alluded to Prince Albert's visit:—

He listened with interest; and, when he took his leave, he conversed with Mr. Fairbairn, that distinguished engineer, and I listened with great pleasure to the conversation. There was an intelligence in the Prince's questions, a tone in his voice, far different, indeed, from that which, however great the rank of the person, would have been but a vulgar condescension had it appeared; there was an interest in his tone, a reverential deference for the scientific acquirements of that great engineer, which convinced me that he was deeply and fully impressed with a sense of the nobility of science, and that he looked with reverence and respect to those who illustrated it. It was a great and glorious sign of the times, especially to those who remember the contempt with which matters of this sort were once treated by statesmen.

Dr. Robinson concluded in this grandiose style:—

Let us hold on our way, and be assured, though fools may scoff and triflers sneer, a time may come, when they shall have mouldered into dust, but when the proceedings you have directed this week shall live, and future times say, "It was well for us the British Association held its meeting in Southampton" [cheers].

At eleven o'clock the general association, like its committee, was adjourned, to be holden in Oxford at Midsummer next.

Several of the visitors left Southampton on Wednesday; but many also staid and spent the Thursday in seeing the lions, a public ball ending the whole.

The foreign visitors to the British Association were conducted to Portsmouth on Thursday, by several of their English brethren, to see the naval works. They were conveyed in the Admiral's barge to the Excellent and to the Victory, and to the docks; and entertained at a collation by the polite authorities.

The leading feature of the late meeting at Southampton (says the *Spectator*) has been its steady, active work, and the perfect accord which prevailed. A statement has recently been hazarded that the number of members has declined: this assertion is unfounded. The decrease in the attendance is owing solely to the smaller population of Southampton, as compared with previous places of meeting—there is no falling off in the number of members.

We subjoin a brief sketch of one or two of the more important papers read before the Association.

ENGLAND IN THE OLDEN TIME.—On Friday, Professor Owen discoursed on the fossil mammalia of the British islands. He inferred that at no very remote period we had some animals far larger and different from any that we now have. For instance, a species of elephant nearly double the size of the largest elephant of Ceylon, a rhinoceros with two horns, a hippopotamus quite as large as that of Africa, and a deer with antlers whose extreme points were sometimes nine or ten feet from each other. There was evidence that all these had continued to exist in Europe within the historical period, and some of our ancient stories of battles with dun cows might have reference to these. There was also a feline animal of equal size with any lion or tiger, but with canine teeth of the most destructive form. There were the remains of bears surpassing in size the great grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains of North America; a species of hyena was also found in caverns. In considering the question as to how such creatures had found a footing on our island, the Professor suggested that this might not always have been an island.—The Dean of Westminster being called upon for his opinion, remarked, that looking at the extremely insignificant depth of the channel which divided us from the continent, the greatest depth between Dover and Calais being only the height of the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, the slightest disruption might have made that difference in depth. In that slight trough of the sea there might have been dry sands. At all events, the animals in question must have lived and died there.—Mr. Lyell remarked that not only was this planet inhabited for ages by a succession of plants and animals, now extinct, before man came upon the stage, but that even of those species now contemporary with man, a great number existed for ages before the era when we had reason to suppose that the human race began.

GUN-COTTON.—THE NEW EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE.—Mr. Grove, on Wednesday, exhibited the properties of the

gun-cotton invented by Professor Schönbein. The explosive force was double that of gunpowder. The substance was cotton, prepared in some manner not yet made known, and not to be distinguished in its appearance from ordinary cotton. There were two qualities of the preparation, one of which was intended for common purposes, and evolved a small quantity of smoke on explosion; the other, which was more expensive in preparation, emitted no perceptible smoke, and left no residue whatever. The gun-cotton explodes at the temperature of 400 degrees—the explosive point of gunpowder being about 600 degrees; and it might be exploded on gunpowder without igniting the latter. Mr. Grove first exploded a small quantity of gunpowder, for the purpose of showing the large quantity of smoke evolved. He then exploded a small lock of the gun-cotton of the second quality. It flashed off as rapidly as gunpowder, and but a very small quantity of smoke was perceptible. The paper on which it was exploded was slightly stained. The better kind of gun-cotton exploded still more rapidly, without any smoke whatever, and it gave an orange-coloured flame. Mr. Grove next exhibited that peculiar property of the cotton not being injured by water. He steeped a piece of cotton in a glass of water, and then pressed it between blotting-paper to dry. Though it could not have been properly dry in the time, the cotton flashed off when the heated wire was applied to it, and without any perceptible smoke. The flash, however, was not, in this case, so instantaneous as that of the perfectly dry cotton. The last and most curious experiment was the explosion of a piece of the gun-cotton when placed upon loose gunpowder, without igniting the latter. The experiment succeeded perfectly, though it requires the cotton to be quite dry to insure its success; for, if the combustion be less rapid, the gunpowder explodes.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—In section F, Mr. Neison gave some interesting statistics of crime in England and Wales during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. Tables were read, showing the relation of the number of criminals to the population at the different periods of life; and a curious law was found to prevail, by which it appeared that in the male sex, from the age of twenty upwards, the tendency to crime in each decennial term of life is exactly 33 1-3d per cent. less than in the term of life immediately preceding; and in the female sex the tendency to crime in each decennial period of life is 25 per cent. less than in the period immediately preceding.

ARCTIC CURRENTS.—A very interesting paper by Dr. Forchhammer, "On Arctic Currents, as exhibited in the distribution of the Northern Drift," was read by Professor Owen. There were various indications that the North of Europe formerly had a lower temperature than at present. This was partly ascertained from the examination of the bogs by Professor Schönbein, in Denmark. In the lower portions, fossil trees were found which grew in the coldest latitudes, and the higher they ascended, the vegetable remains betokened a greater warmth in the atmosphere in which they grew. The conclusion to which the author arrived was, that formerly the German Ocean was a vast bay, formed by the union of England and France at the straits of Dover, and that a vast current flowed across Finland from the White Sea into the Baltic. Undoubted traces of these facts existed; and the consequence must have been, that the German Ocean, and, as a matter of course, the adjoining countries, were at that time of a much lower temperature than they have been since the admission of the warm currents from the South through the straits. He even found some traditions still existing in parts of Denmark that a king of that country having refused marriage to a queen of Britain, she caused a vast trench to be cut, in order to inundate his dominions from the South; and that she succeeded in her object, but perished herself by falling into the trench. Traces of a vast flood having passed over Denmark were apparent; and accounts of an inundation which destroyed a great part of the peninsula of Cimbrica, reached Greece in the time of Alexander the Great. Professor Owen added that this alteration in the shape of the German Ocean was probably not older than the fifth or sixth century before the Christian era. Professor Schönbein stated that they had found, in digging a canal in Denmark, a sub-marine forest of beech, covered by a peat bog, in which was an ancient tumulus containing knives of flint. He thought that the north of Europe had not existed in its present shape for more than 2,500 or 3,000 years. Sir H. De la Beche said there were sub-marine forests found in Cornwall, Brittany, and Spain, similar to those described as existing in Denmark. He was of opinion that the separation of England and France was gradual, and not caused by any violent commotion of nature: probably the intermediate soil was sandy, and had yielded a passage to the sea-waters.

THE LONDON WEATHER.—"H. P." the meteorological correspondent of the *Times*, predicts a change of weather and severe gales of wind from the extraordinary elevation and sudden depression of the barometer.

DISTRESS IN SCOTLAND.—The potato failure may be described in two words—total, universal, in Scotland. The visitation has fallen most severely upon the Highland and island population of Scotland; and, in many districts of that extensive territory, scenes are already begun which are more than sufficient, were they but known, to awaken the sympathies of every feeling heart. More than one-half of the people in those districts depend upon potatoes as their staple food. Their case is stated when it is just said that they are in total, absolute want.—*Witness*.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AT HOME.—On Wednesday last, about 200 neighbours, servants, and other friends of Sir Robert Peel were entertained by the right hon. baronet and his lady, near his residence at Drayton Manor, at dinner and tea. After dinner the numbers greatly increased, and dancing, besides a variety of rustic games and pastimes, commenced. Sir Robert and his lady seemed to enjoy the festivities as heartily as any person present. The day was very unfavourable, but in the evening the weather cleared up, and contributed very much to the enjoyment of all present.—*Birmingham Journal*.

LITERATURE.

Domestic Worship. By Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE. Partridge and Co., Paternoster-row. pp. 33.

The Italian Protestants of the Grisons. By Dr. MARRIOTT. Partridge and Co. pp. 39.

The Twin Brothers: a tale by Professor SCHUBERT, Munich. Translated from the German. Partridge and Co. pp. 68.

The Domestic Bible. By the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, M.A.; with Illustrations by G. F. SARGEANT. Partridge and Co.

The Penny Illustrated Edition of Matthew Henry's Commentary. In weekly numbers or monthly parts. Partridge and Co.

THE first three of the above publications are part of a series of cheap reprints of popular works by eminent continental Protestants. Though small in size, their contents are valuable and interesting. The ignorance that exists in this country of the evangelical literature of the continent, has been until lately, quite notorious; and we trust that the efforts that are making by the above and other spirited publishers to remedy the evil, will be duly supported by the public. "The Italian Protestants of the Grisons" is a reprint from the *Continental Echo* of an account of a very interesting religious community of Italian-speaking Swiss in the Canton of Grisons. It contains two brief introductory prefaces by the Hon. Baptist Noel and Mr. Currie, of Rusholme, Manchester. "The Twin Brothers" is wholly free from the pernicious matter with which German works of fiction too often abound, and shows in a simple and natural manner the good effect which religious instruction, when imparted with kindness, is calculated to produce, even when no impression appears to be made. We have no doubt our young friends will look upon the "Twin Brothers" as an acceptable addition to their bookshelves.

"The Domestic Bible," and "Henry's Commentary," are a portion of the cheap publications lately issued by Mr. Arnold. The latter is the cheapest edition of this valuable work ever published. The "Domestic Bible" is published in a similar style, in fortnightly and monthly parts. The combination of great utility with unusual cheapness, gives it a special claim upon public favour. We have so frequently before expressed our judgment of the valuable literary exertions of the venerable editor, that further remark would be superfluous.

James Kirkham; or, Passages in the Life of a Young Sailor. By one of his Friends. Edinburgh: R. Shand, 41, Dundas-street.

THIS is an interesting record of a young man whose short life seems to have been a constant struggle with disaster. He surmounted many difficulties by the mere force of a sanguine temperament, but towards the close of his career he seems to have sought and found assistance from a higher source. The author has interwoven with the narrative much graceful and pious sentiment of his own, and the little book is altogether one which would form a suitable present for young people.

Sophistries of the Jesuits; or, the Basis of the Roman Catholic Faith. Translated from the French. London: W. Bennett, Paternoster-row.

THE design of this pamphlet is to expose the sophistries of the Jesuits, and the author has certainly taken the readiest and most effectual way of compassing his object. He publishes about forty of their dogmas, with a few observations appended to each, designed to show the fallacies they involve, and to elucidate the spirit of the system. The work is a translation from the French, as signified in the title-page, and will doubtless have the effect of checking the growth of any incipient predilection in favour of Rome, wherever it may be received. In an intellectual and moral point of view, the sophistries published in this book are contemptible in the last degree, and did we not know what human nature is, we should be wholly at a loss to conceive how the understandings of men could become so blinded, or their hearts so corrupted, as to allow of their giving themselves to a system based upon such supreme nonsense, and characterised by such an amount of awful blasphemy. We transcribe one or two of the sophistries mooted by our author:—

"Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, therefore the bishop of Rome is the head and the prince of the church of Jesus Christ."—p. 10.

"The Roman Catholic clergy have ordained many things necessary to the salvation of the church which are not contained in the Holy Scripture, therefore it does not contain all that is necessary to salvation."—p. 13.

"All heretics appeal to the Bible, therefore to allow the people to read it, is a false, heretical, and scandalous tenet."—p. 15.

"St. Peter was the prince of the Apostles, the Pope is his successor, therefore the Pope is the most blessed and most holy Father who has Divine power, who is Lord on earth, successor to Peter, the Christ of the Lord, the Lord of the universe, the father of kings, the light of the world, the sovereign Pontiff."—p. 23.

"Jesus Christ is the head of the church, therefore the Pope is also."—p. 28.

Such is the wisdom, and such the piety, discovered in that system which the author of the pamphlet before us pithily styles the "Sophistries of the Jesuits."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *History of Civilization.* By M. GUIZOT. Vol. I.
2. *Old England's Worthies.*
3. *Memoir of the Rev. Richard Ingham, of Belper.*
4. *The Doctrinal Puritans.* By T. WATSON.
5. *Letters to Young Men.* By W. B. SPROAGUE, D.D.
6. *The Life of Luther.*
7. *A Lecture on Capital Punishment.* By F. LANDRETH.
8. *Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay.* Vol. VI.
9. *Lessons of Life and Death.* By ELIZABETH RITCHIE.

10. *The Christian Philosopher.* By T. DICK, LL.D. Vol. I.
 11. *Proofs of the Second Coming of Messiah at the Passover in 1848.*
 12. *The Christian in Palestine.* Part VI.
 13. *Royal Gems.* Parts VI. and VII.
 14. *Free Church Magazine.*
 15. *Letter on the Evangelical Alliance.* By an UNSECTARIAN CHRISTIAN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INCREASING FEELING AGAINST ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Though I have not seen the subject adverted to in your pages, I dare say you are not ignorant of a rather prevalent report that something of a similar nature to the great disruption in the Scottish establishment, is not unlikely to take place in the English, by the secession of a large body of the Evangelical clergy, who, it is said, intend to cast themselves on the Lord and their people.

I am one of those (not a few, I believe) who fondly hoped the grand northern movement, above alluded to, would almost immediately have had such an effect in this country, whose Established Church is far more corrupt and unscriptural than the Kirk of Scotland; but, after the quiet lapse of three years, my once sanguine expectations had quite cooled down, till in some measure rekindled by the rumours before mentioned, which I sincerely hope may not prove mere words.

It may be the late extraordinary decision of the Ecclesiastical Court, in the case of poor Mr. Shore, of Exeter, will frighten many of the reverend gentlemen of the Establishment who were thinking of coming out; though with some it will probably have the very contrary effect, convincing them of the rottenness of a system which requires to be so propped up, and being in itself so tyrannical and absurd a measure. Surely the judgment of the learned baron must be reversed. It is an old saying, "once a captain, always a captain," but "once a parson, always a parson," is a novel discovery indeed! If it holds good, what is to become of the worthy men, once in "holy orders" (as they call it), who have at different times gone over to the Nonconformist bodies: or who have joined, as so many clergymen have, the "Brethren"? Which latter, though still in most cases preaching and ministering, disown and repudiate the very name of "Reverend,"—as you, by the way, very courageously and properly, have all along done. If Mr. Shore is deserving of fines and imprisonment, what can these deserters and recusants expect? But joking apart, Mr. Editor, is it likely such a state of things will much longer be submitted to; now that Churchmen themselves are beginning to feel the yoke?

It is one pleasing sign of the times (among others), that even in our Eastern possessions, where such a thing as Dissent is scarce known (or confined at least to the Missionaries), there begins to be a feeling of thralldom awakening—and with it a cry, faint though it may be as yet, for liberty and purity—owing to the increase of Puseyism among the Episcopal clergy. There has been a stir in the Island of Ceylon recently, occasioned by the defection of a reverend chaplain to Popery; and the remarks thereupon of the *Colombo Observer* (from which, in case you may not have seen it, I have taken the annexed extract), appears to me to deserve the notice of Churchmen and Protestants, both at home and abroad. To assist in promulgating them, may I beg a corner in your valuable paper, which will oblige, dear sir, your

CONSTANT READER.

Foot of the Cotswood, Sept. 14th, 1846.

(From the *Colombo Observer*, of July 2, 1846.)

"SECESSION TO ROMANISM OF THE REV. MR. WENHAM.—The Rev. Mr. Wenham, colonial chaplain at Kandy, has joined the Romish communion. We learn that he preached in the Government church on the morning of Sunday last, was baptized by the French priest the same evening, and went to confession next morning, St. Peter's day. Very little surprise can be felt with regard to this step by anyone acquainted with the sentiments which this young gentleman has been in the habit of expressing, in private and in the pulpit. We have always heard him described as a rank Romanist, who ought long ago to have joined the church of which he is now a member, and of which, seeing that he is fortunately unmarried, he will doubtless shortly be a zealous priest. Our only ground of quarrel with Mr. Wenham is, that he did not long ago quit a church whose constitution he was undermining; and we suppose the real Protestant members of his church will look on his secession as a good riddance. But it becomes the latter, in view of the present and similar occurrences, seriously and solemnly to review the grounds on which they defend the union of Church and State. We can easily understand the effect, on pious minds, of such arguments as those usually offered in defence of the system, and especially of that which, looking at a government in the light of a private individual, considers it equally bound to profess and support some form of religion, the best and purest of course. But the experience of the Romish, English, Episcopal, and Scotch Presbyterian Churches proves the fallacy of such arguments; and such events as the present must have their weight on sincerely pious minds. Here has been a man drawing £500 per annum, from a Government professedly Protestant, on condition that he should defend and propagate Protestant doctrine, and he has fulfilled his engagement by furthering the interests of that antagonistic church, which he has at length joined. We are satisfied that there are other Episcopalian ministers in Ceylon treading closely in Mr. Wenham's footsteps, of whose secession, also, we expect shortly to hear. The matter is notorious; and it behoves the Protestant members of the Church of England to consider, if the time has not arrived when it becomes them to make a movement in the direction of independence—whether they are not called upon to 'come out and be separate' from the fast, fast-lapsing State-church—and to organise a system which will give them such a degree of control over their pastors as may secure to them true Biblical Protestant administrations. In connexion with the State, it is becoming evident this cannot now be attained."

The *Observer* appends to the foregoing remarks a letter, received from a correspondent at Kandy, of date 29th June, with the particulars of Mr. W.'s "farewell discourse" the Sunday before, and concluding with—"If the true friends of Protestantism will be in doubt after this, why, let them doubt." The writer says that he "had distinctly stated, for many months before, that Mr. W. was a Papist."—From the *Bombay Times* for August 5th.

An old lady at Hampstead has bequeathed £30 a year to her dog, and £10 unto each of the cats, Blacky, Jemmy, and Tom. Her epitaph should be from the Pope,—she "dies and endows a college—or a cat."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL.—The Methodist New Connexion chapel, Higher Hurst, near Ashton-under-Lyne, was opened for public worship on Friday, the 11th inst. It is built of stone, in the Gothic style, and is considered to be the most chaste and elegant structure of the kind for many miles round Ashton. Its dimensions are twenty one yards long by thirteen yards wide, and it will accommodate about 450 persons. On Friday morning Dr. Vaughan, of the Lancashire Independent College, preached; after which, the sum of £87 was collected. On Sunday, the 13th inst., the opening services were resumed, when Mr. J. Hudson, of Newcastle-under-Lyne, preached in the morning; Mr. S. Hulme, of Halifax, in the afternoon; and Mr. J. Poxon in the evening. The attendance on this day was so great that additional services had to be held. The collections throughout the day reached the handsome sum of £193, making the total collected at the opening £280. The previous subscriptions amounted to £1,465. Including lighting and heating, the cost of the building will be about £1,800, so that it is already clear from debt within £50. The Messrs. Whittaker, extensive millowners, of Higher Hurst, have contributed the liberal sum of £700 towards the erection of this chapel; and among their work-people £250 more have been subscribed, in sums varying from one shilling to twenty pounds. All honour to the men who thus honour the voluntary principle.

LUTON, BEDS.—On Thursday, the 3rd inst., a new Baptist chapel was opened in Stewart-street, Luton, Beds. The gentlemen who took part in the opening services were Messrs. Andrews, of Woburn (Independent); Stovel, of London; Burgess, of Luton; Brooks, of Ridgmont; Upton, of St. Albans; Robinson, of Luton (Independent); Craft, of Luton (Wesleyan); and others. The inhabitants of the rising town of Luton have, within the last fifteen years, become more than doubled, and, although there were, before the erection of this new chapel, six large places of worship, there are (supposing all the other places to be full) still more than four thousand who cannot hear the gospel.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—At a public meeting of Sunday-school teachers at Liverpool, on Tuesday last, at which upwards of 600 persons were present, it was resolved to form an Institute, which shall have for its object the intellectual and spiritual improvement of Sabbath-school teachers, and the furnishing of means and facilities to aid them in their important work. Mr. William Bevan, minister, occupied the chair. Amongst the ministers present were Messrs. Appleford, Kelly, Birrell, and Graham. A committee was formed to carry out the object of the meeting. Mr. Blackburn hoped that the time would soon come when every town in the three kingdoms would have a Sunday-school Teachers' Institution, for it was generally those persons that engaged in Sabbath-school instruction who were not able to purchase works and procure other means requisite for them to improve their minds.

LEICESTER SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 10th, the annual meeting of the Leicester Sunday-school Union was held at the New Hall, Wellington-street, when nearly 700 persons sat down to tea. The company consisted principally of Sunday school teachers, and were plentifully supplied with that refreshment which "cheers but not inebriates."—Mr. John Collier was called to the chair, and on the platform we observed Mr. Groser, the secretary of the parent society, and Mr. Cuthbertson, who attended as a deputation from London. The following ministers were also present, and took part in the proceedings: Mr. Mursell, Mr. Goadby, Mr. Smith, Mr. Parks, Mr. Winks, Mr. Davis, of Arnesby, Mr. Barnett, of Blaby, and Mr. Brooks (missionary from India). The report which was read gave a detailed account of the operations of the Union. It stated that there were in connexion with it twenty town schools, in which there are 649 teachers and 4,915 children. In the county, twenty-five schools, containing 429 teachers and 1,907 children; thus giving a total in connexion with the Union of 1,078 teachers and 6,822 children—being a slight increase in the numbers of both teachers and children since the last report was presented. The meeting was kept up until a late hour, and every one was highly delighted with the proceedings. The speakers all urged upon the Sunday-school teachers to prepare themselves for more vigorous action, that, by self-improvement, they might the better effect the object they had in view in thus meeting together.—*Leicester Mercury*.

LONG BUCKLY.—The friends of the Baptist denomination in Long Buckly, Northamptonshire, have erected a new meeting-house, which was opened for worship on Thursday, the 3rd of September. In the morning the Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Mr. T. T. Gough, of Clipstone, after which Mr. W. Robinson, of Kettering, preached. In the evening, after prayer by Mr. Forster, of Stony Stratford, Mr. T. Chalmers, of the Free Church, in London, preached. It is a neat and commodious building, measuring 35 feet by 50 feet within the walls, and having vestry and school-rooms attached. The entire cost, including the purchase of houses and ground for the new site, is £992 9s. 11d. The members of the congregation had subscribed £737 2s. before the opening. The collections at the opening were £54 9s. 3d.; donations after dinner £32; the proceeds of a public tea-party, £22 7s. 7d.; total, £108 16s. 10d. One of our generous-hearted friends has since given £100, so that the debt which remains is something less than £50.

NEW CHAPEL AT WARMLEY.—On Tuesday last a new chapel, in connexion with the Independent denomination, was opened at Warmley, near Kingswood. Mr. J. P. Dobson, of London, preached in the afternoon, and in the evening Mr. E. Probert, of Bristol, preached in a large tent to an immense congregation. The building originated with the minister (Mr. J. Glanville) and congregation of Kingswood Tabernacle, and is a very creditable erection, in the Gothic style.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

FAREWELL SONG.

BY ELIZABETH P. ROBERTS.

Inscribed to the Hutchinson Family.

Young minstrels of the West, ere ye depart,
 Take the warm wishes of an English heart;
 And let the love your sweet clear notes have wrought
 Within my soul, in many a truthful thought
 And kinder feeling for your own loved land,
 Be cherish'd in your hearts, oh tuneful band!

And when the yearnings of my soul are cast
 Back to the true fond memories of the past,
 Your sweet, heart music, far above them all,
 Will like a charm upon my spirit fall,
 And whisper softly, o'er the western wave,
 Those tones of love and peace your voices gave.

Take back, young minstrels, to your native strand,
 Kind thoughts and memories of our "Fatherland;"
 Bear in your hearts this loving truth, that there,
 From out some spirit's depth will rise a prayer
 To Him who brought you safe o'er ocean's foam,
 That he may guide you to your far-off home.

Warm blessings unto you, brave-hearted band!
 Warm thoughts towards your free old-forest land!
 Warm wishes for its people's truest weal!
 And warmest prayers that every heart may feel,
 As deeply as my own, that nought in life
 Must bring between our homes the brand of strife!

Farewell! and may all joy and gladness rest
 With you, and your dear home in the "Far West!"
 Would that those loving thoughts, which ever fill
 A poet's heart, had power to work their will!
 Then my wild harp should tell, in sweeter lay,
 All the good wishes that my heart would say.

Farewell! and if we meet no more on earth,
 Still those bright thoughts to which your song gave birth
 Ne'er from my heart and harp shall pass away;
 But ever, as I watch each ling'ring ray
 Of the rich setting sun, shall memory rest
 With you, oh gifted minstrels of the West!

Tail's Magazine.

A small whale was captured in the Thames, between Blackwall and Greenwich, on Wednesday, by some Deptford watermen. The creature is twelve feet long, and the width across the tail is three feet.

There is now in bloom, in the garden of Mr. Catling, Cambridge, a very fine yucca gloriosa. The plant has sent up two stems, which contain 1,412 flowers of a fine cream colour.—*Bury Chronicle*.

The planet Saturn is now visible on clear nights, in the south-eastern quarter of the heavens, between ten and eleven o'clock.

The only persons objected to for the borough of Bewdley, as voters for West Worcestershire, are Benjamin Halfpenny of Mable, and William Penny, of Hawthorn Bush, Bewdley.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

AMERICAN INTOLERANCE.—Offence was lately taken by the "sovereign people" at Saratoga, in the United States, that Madame Jumel (the widow of the famous Aaron Burr) should presume to drive in a carriage with four horses. The lady was grossly insulted. This is something of the same character with an expression of public opinion towards an innovator a year or two ago. The offender was a gentleman of wealth, who had resided some time abroad: returning with his English servants, he was stoned in the street of New York for riding with a mounted servant in livery behind him.

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA DURING THE EARTHQUAKE.—"I ran to see what had become of it," says the writer of a letter quoted in the *Builder*, "and great was my surprise at finding it still standing firm. What an object it must have formed at the moment of the shock! Those who had the opportunity of observing it, assured me that its vibrations were most awful."

ADULTERATION OF MILK.—It came out in evidence, in a case brought before the police-court, London, on Friday, in a disputed debt between two dealers in milk, that the defendant had paid between £200 and £300 to the plaintiff for milk, which he had had of him, to the extent of 26,000 barn gallons, but in that there were 26,000 quarts of water, besides the colouring! He swore as an honest man that he had seen him put it in.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE JEWISH YEAR.—On Monday last, the 21st instant, the year 5607 of the Jewish era began.

"A duellist," says the *Portland Advertiser*, "is one who vindicates his pretensions to live like a gentleman, by dying like a fool."

In January last, there were as many as 16,310 lunatics and idiots chargeable on the poor-rate in England, and 1,205 in Wales.

FRANCE v. ENGLAND.—The comfort of travelling on French railways is much before the English. We find the second-class carriages well lined and padded, with cushioned seats, glass windows, and lamps for the tunnels, quite equal to many of the English first-class.—*Private Letter*.

The new Pope has privileged an Anglo-Roman Company to intersect the Roman States with railways—a curious and interesting parallel to the benefits reciprocally conferred by the Romans of old, in intersecting our own country with roads and aqueducts.—*The Builder*.

Above 50,000 soldiers are in the receipt of pensions.

The editor of the *Cheltenham Journal* thus writes:—"A word of warning has recalled the League orator from his luxurious revellings among the embers of agitation." Shade of Cinderella! what a luxury!

There are 1,490 omnibuses at work in London, employing 4,000 hands. Taking a low average, there is spent in omnibus rides in and around London, £2,980 a day, or £1,087,700 a year.

SECOND CAPTAIN WARNER.—There is a person named Patrick Keenan, at present in Ennis, who confidently asserts that he has discovered a method of blasting hills and any large bulks, at the distance of one mile, and in the space of a minute. The system can also be applied to the sinking of pumps and wells. Keenan is a Limerick man, and has been for some time employed under the Board of Works at ten shillings a week.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

A LADY'S LIFE AT THE GRAEFENBERG WATER-CURE.—She will get out of bed at four o'clock, a.m., and be immediately enveloped by her attendant in a sheet that has been dipped into fresh cold water, which has been wrung from it just sufficiently to prevent its running about her in streams. This wet sheet is wrapped closely round her, and the bath-woman rubs her briskly on the outside of it, with both her hands, the patient herself being also enjoined to rub herself in the same manner, as actively as possible. The lady is then left to herself, and employs a few moments in fanning her wet person with the sheet, the room being made to receive the while as much fresh air as possible, and the moisture upon her skin dries so rapidly during this process, that very little subsequent wiping is necessary. The bath-woman then wraps a thick wet cloth, about three yards long, round her waist, and another over it, of the same texture and dimensions, but dry. This is the only stay she is permitted to wear. She is strongly recommended to wear no stockings. The flannel garment usually worn by English women is strictly forbidden, and as light a petticoat and gown as can be procured, form her whole dress. Having invested herself with all rapidity in this (no combing and brushing of the hair can take place until afterwards), she sallies forth with a light sun-bonnet on her head, and a drinking-glass in her hand. She walks briskly to a cold water-spring, fills her glass once, twice, thrice, perhaps, and swallows the limpid contents. She then mounts, at her best speed, some of the steep hills which surround the place, and whenever she meets with a font by the way, she stops, fills her ever ready glass, and drinks. This walking must continue till eight o'clock, when she returns to breakfast carefully made ready—for, trust me, she is furiously hungry—and finds black or brown bread (if she can eat it, but if not, she is indulged with white), a huge jug of fresh milk, butter *à discretion*, and as many of the delicious wild strawberries, that are native here, as she can eat. At nine she is again enveloped in a wet sheet, and the moisture of her bandage is renewed, and then she is recommended to lie down and go to sleep; and I have heard, as yet, of no insomnolency obstinate enough to resist this prescription. The sleep is sound, quiet, and most deliciously refreshing. On awaking from this sleep, it is, if I mistake not, in the common order of the day's work to take what is called the packed, or sweating bath; but, of course, the applications vary according to individual cases. All this pretty well occupies the time till one o'clock, at which hour everybody dines. "Sancho's dread doctor and his wand" are not there, excepting, indeed, at the side-board. No beverage but water is permitted; but, with the exception of soup, I cannot find that any viands are forbidden; and the great physician seems, I think, to pride himself upon the perfectly healthy powers of digestion which his system produces. His resolute forbiddance of soup is not from any danger of its being rich, but he permits not the introduction of any warm fluid into the stomach. After dinner, the patients may sleep again if they want it, or if they prefer walking they may walk, provided, always, that they do not walk in sunshine. At four another wet sheet is administered, followed by a newly wetted bandage; and then they walk again, and amuse themselves by seeking some of the daily dozen of glasses of water which they are enjoined to drink, at more distant springs; but at seven they must return to eat—the materials of the meal being the same as at breakfast; and after this they are recommended to climb more hills for an hour or two. At ten, as far as I am able to judge, every body goes to bed, and that all those subjected to the treatment are ready for it, is by no means surprising, for it is certainly very fatiguing. But the fatigue is of a nature that appears to ensure the most delightful sleep to all who endure it. —*Mrs. Trollope's Travels and Travellers.*

THE MARRIAGE RING.—The symbolism of the marriage ring has been frequently enlarged upon; but, though the eloquence of Jeremy Taylor was directed to this subject, even he has hardly excelled the following sentence from an old writer:—"The form of the ring being circular—that is, round and without end—importeth thus much, that their mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from the one to the other as in the circle, and that continually and for ever." The same author would seem to think the ring so consummate a piece of art that it required both a thoughtful designer and a cunning artificer to its perfect construction—the one being Prometheus, the other Tubal Cain! The ring, which forms part of the Episcopal apparatus, was used at a very early period, being deemed a symbol of the spiritual union of the bishop and his church. A ring is employed in the ceremonial of an English coronation; and among the treasures which each pope transmits to his successor in St. Peter's chair is a signet ring, called the fisherman's ring, because tradition declares that it belonged to the apostle from whom the pontiffs derived the keys. It was much more the usage at one time than it is at present to distribute rings, in great numbers, on the occasion of any notable event. We are aware of only one instance of the usage existing now-a-days, and that is on the appointment of a sergeant-at-law. Rings, with mottoes in Latin befitting the grave occupation of the distributor, are presented to her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, and the judges. A marriage was especially an event of a nature to be commemorated by gifts of rings. Anthony Wood mentions that Edward Kelly, a man of note in Queen Elizabeth's days, "was openly profuse beyond the limits of a sober philosopher, and did give away, in gold-wire rings, at the marriage of one of his maid-servants, to the value of £4,000." At the nuptials of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, some dozens of gold rings were presented to distinguished persons. A profile of the Queen, so small as to require the aid of a lens to perceive the truthfulness of the likeness, with a legend "Victoria Regina," adorned each ring. Mourning rings were wont to be distributed at funerals; and still a testator, who would link himself to his surviving friends for a "little month" after his departure, will bequeath them a ring with a *memento mori* inscription. From several passages in old writers, it seems it was fashionable for the fops of the time to wear rings with a death's head engraven thereon; but we are unable to learn what gave rise to the custom. Thus, in "Green's Farewell to Folie," "the old Countesse, spying on the finger of

Seignior Cosimo, a ring with a death's head engraven, circled with this posie, '*Gressus ad vitam*,' demanded whether he adored the signet for profit or pleasure." In the Strawberry-hill collection there was one of the seven rings given at the burial of Charles I. It had the King's head in miniature, and a skull in the background, with the letters "C. R." The motto was, "Prepared be to follow me."—*Tait's Magazine.*

MR. COBDEN'S EARLY LIFE.—The father of Richard Cobden was the son of a substantial yeoman, for many years the chief official of the borough of Midhurst, known as Maltster Cobden, and still remembered by the old people for the energy and integrity of his character, and the justice of his decisions in cases of arbitration, he being always referred to as a judge, whether in office or out of it, as headborough of the town. A lane leading out of Midhurst to where his malting work was, is still called Cobden's-lane, though it has been widened into the Petersfield-road, and though no member of the Cobden family now lives there. From what the present writer observed on a recent occasion, the inhabitants of Midhurst seem disposed to preserve this name, as well as some other memorials of the Cobden family, in honour of the eminent statesman born so near them. One day an elderly woman addressed the writer, and said she was informed that he knew Richard Cobden of Manchester. He replied that he did. Upon which she said, "And so did I once; I put the first clothes on him he had in this world, God bless him!" While the family were still children, Mr. Cobden the elder left Dunford Farm, and took another, ten or twelve miles distant northward, in the parish of Lynchmere, under Sir Charles Taylor, who was at that time, as he is now, noted as a great breeder and vigilant preserver of game, and prosecutor of poachers. When they had been there but a short time, and had not been familiarised with the gamekeepers and the game, Richard, who in going to and coming from school had seen some pheasants in a field, resolved one day when alone to catch one. He has related the incident to this effect: that it was excessively cold, but that his boyish eagerness to obtain a beautiful bird, kept him all the afternoon shivering behind the hedge, until towards evening one of the pheasants was at last caught in his snare. He took it out, overjoyed with his prize, and hastening home with it met the head gamekeeper, to whom he showed it, crying, "Look what a beautiful bird it is: I have watched for it all the afternoon, and caught it at last!" The gamekeeper laid hold of him by the collar of his jacket, swore at him, dragged him along, and threatened him with all kinds of terrible consequences, and at last handed him over to his father, demanding that he should be punished. The father engaged that none of his family would again molest a pheasant, or other game; and thus the youthful Richard Cobden was taught to know what a sacred thing a rich man's wild bird is, even though feeding at his own father's expense. And the family soon learned how hopeless it was to struggle in the cultivation of a farm, literally eaten up, as that one was, by wild beasts kept for the landlord's sport. They were ultimately obliged to retire from it; but it is better for them now that they did so, and from agriculture altogether. They are all in a condition of life far above anything they could have possibly attained to as tenant farmers.—*Reuben, in "Jerrold's Newspaper."*

WHAT MAKES MARRIAGES UNHAPPY.—Let it be remembered that marriage is the metempsychosis of women—that it turns them into different creatures from what they were before. Liveliness in the girl may have been mistaken for good temper: the little pervicacity which, at first, is attractively provoking, at last provokes without its attractiveness: negligence of order and propriety, of duties and civilities, long endured, often deprecated, ceases to be tolerable when children grow up, and are in danger of following the example. It often happens that, if a man unhappy in the married state were to disclose the manifold causes of his uneasiness, they would be found, by those who were beyond their influence, to be of such a nature as rather to excite derision than sympathy. The waters of bitterness do not fall on his head in a cataract, but through a colander; one, however, like the vases of the Danaides, perforated only for replenishment. We know scarcely the vestibule of a house of which we fancy we have penetrated into all the corners. We know not how grievously a man may have suffered, long before the calamities of the world befall him as he reluctantly left his house door. There are women from whom incessant tears of anger swell forth at imaginary wrongs; but of contrition for their own delinquencies, not one. —*Walter Savage Landor.*

The extreme heat and drought have rendered water so valuable in Italy, that in some of the country parts of Naples it bears the same price as wine.

THE MELODIUM.—A new musical instrument has just been introduced from France, and has obtained the approbation of the Duchess of Kent. The tones are described as similar to the Harmonium, or Concertina, with a harp accompaniment; each note consists of a spring struck by a hammer similar to the one used in the action of a piano-forte, and the vibrations are prolonged, or the power increased and diminished, by a current of air acting upon the springs.

A missionary ship, the John Wesley, is to be launched at Cowes to-morrow.

The *Cheltenham Free Press* says that a penny subscription is in progress in aid of Thomas Gray, the railway pioneer.

A pigeon was matched to travel faster than the first-class train on the Manchester and Ashton railway. The pigeon beat the steam in speed by three minutes.

BIRTHS.

July 24, at Kingston, Jamaica, ANNE, the wife of Mr. George Wilkinson, minister, of a daughter.

Sept. 13, the wife of Mr. T. H. Devitt, of Mare-street, Hackney, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 10, at Great George-street chapel, Liverpool, S. HODGSON, Esq., of Preston, to Miss CATHERINE LEWIS, of Liverpool.

Sept. 11, at the Independent chapel, Henllan, by Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. JOHN JAMES, of Llwyneol, to Mrs. GEORGE, widow of the late William George, Esq., of Larr.

Sept. 14, at the Independent chapel, Newark, by the pastor, M. H. L. Adams, Mr. ROBERT BROWN, of Long Bennington, to Miss ELIZABETH INGLETON, of the same town.

Sept. 14, at the Southgate chapel, Gloucester, by Mr. J. Hyatt, minister, Mr. THOMAS C. BADOCK, to CECILIA SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. E. LRA, bookseller, all of the city of Gloucester.

Sept. 15, at the Tabernacle, Wotton-under-Edge, by Mr. R. Knill, Mr. MOSES WEBB, to Miss EMMA WILLIAMS.

Sept. 15, at St. Thomas's-square chapel, by Dr. H. F. Burder, Mr. CAMPBELL HARDY, of Dalston, to SARAH, and Mr. JOHN GILL, minister, of Sawbridgeworth, to MARY ANN, daughters of Mr. John PITMAN, of Grove-place, Hackney.

Sept. 15, by Mr. E. C. Lewis, in the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, Rochdale, Mr. JAMES TOMLINSON, to Miss ELIZABETH HOLT.

Sept. 16, at Plaistow, by Mr. John Curwen, minister, Mr. W. D. SUTTON, of Wood-street, Cheapside, to ANN DEVONSHIRE, youngest daughter of the late John WARMINGTON, Esq.

Sept. 16, by Dr. Collyer, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, Mr. W. ECCLES, of Brighton, minister, to Miss A. W. WALTHAM, second daughter of the late Christopher Waltham, Esq., of Peckham.

Sept. 16, at the Baptist Chapel, East-street, Southampton, by Mr. Thomas Morris, minister, JOSEPH SILVER, to EMMA TEMPLE, both of the above place.

Sept. 16, at Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, by Mr. Thomas Scales, minister, Mr. D. I. ROEBUCK, (rinter, to MARY, daughter of Mr. William DENISON, of that town.

Sept. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Melbourne, by the minister, Mr. J. Young, M.A., Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON, minister, Fovant, Wilts., to DOROTHY, daughter of Mr. THOMAS PASS, Melbourne.

Sept. 18, at Cross-street Chapel, Manchester, by Mr. J. G. Roberts, EDWARD HERFORD, Esq., solicitor, of that town, to HARRIET, daughter of Fenton Robinson ATKINSON, Esq., of Oak House, Pendleton.

Sept. 18, by license, at Paradise Chapel, Chelsea, by Mr. W. E. Archer, minister of the chapel, THOMAS WHITE, Esq., of Harley-row, Hants., to Mrs. CHARLOTTE COOPER, of Chelsea.

Sept. 22, at Islington-green Chapel, by the pastor, Mr. J. J. Brown, Mr. R. WATKINS, to Miss AMELIA ISABELLA M'MELLIN, both of Islington.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28, at Arundel, Sussex, deeply regretted, HENRY ALLIN, Esq., aged 28 years.

Sept. 8, at his seat, St. Margaret's, Isleworth, aged 76, the Marquis of AILSA.

Sept. 9, at Newark-upon-Trent, after a long affliction, Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, for many years a devoted member of the Independent church in that town.

Sept. 13, at Winnington, Cheshire (where she had gone for the benefit of her health), HANNAH RATHBONE, late of Bermondsey, London, a member of the Society of Friends.

Sept. 14, of consumption, MARY, second daughter of Jas. PEACHEY, Esq., of Goswell-street, in her 20th year.

Sept. 14, at his seat, Lionmore-park, Bury, after a few hours' illness, the Hon. Sir JOHN WILLIAMS, Knight, one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Sept. 15, at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in the house of Mr. T. Mann, Mr. RICHARD ADAMS, minister.

Sept. 15, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE EVANS, of Thames Ditton, formerly pastor of the Independent church assembling for Divine worship in Brunswick chapel, in the Mile End-road. He was seized with an attack of paralysis on Saturday week, while in the enjoyment of his usual vigorous health, and calmly expired on the morning of Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Sept. 16, CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Mr. S. TOMKINS, classical tutor of Stepney College, in perfect peace.

Sept. 18, at the Triangle, Hackney, aged 54, Mrs. SARAH COX, the beloved wife of Dr. F. A. Cox. She endured a long and painful affliction with remarkable fortitude, patience, and resignation, and closed her exemplary and valuable life in the rich enjoyment of evangelical hopes and consolations.

Sept. 20, at her residence, Hoxton-square, in the 43rd year of her age, ELIZA, relict of John GRIFFIN, Esq., late of Hemel Hempstead.

Sept. 20, at her residence, East-street, Walworth, Surrey, aged 75 years, ANNE, relict of Thomas HARPER, Secretary to the Board of Congregational Ministers in London, and mother of Mr. Harper, of the *Cheltenham Free Press*.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, September 18.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Independent Chapel, Stratton St. Mary, Norfolk.

The Tabernacle, Sculcoates, Kingston-upon-Hull.

BANKRUPTS.

BARROW, THOMAS, and MORRIS, JAMES, Manchester, shirt and collar makers, Oct. 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London; and Mr. W. Goulden, Manchester.

BLUNDEN, JAMES, Basingstoke, grocer, Sept. 30, Oct. 29: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., King's Bench-walk, Temple.

FRYER, JAMES JOSEPH, Birchinn-lane, Cornhill, share-broker, Sept. 30, Oct. 29: solicitors, Messrs. Lindsay and Mason, Cateaton-street, City.

HATCHER, JOHN, Poole, butcher, Oct. 7, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs. Holmes and Co., New Inn, Strand; and Mr. Parr, Poole.

KOCH, JOHN EDWARD CAMPBELL, Great Winchester-street, City, East India merchant, Sept. 28, Oct. 30; and Messrs. Hellearys, Fenchurch-street.

RUDOLPH, LEOPOLD ANTON VICTOR, Sunderland, Durham, general merchant, Oct. 2 and 30: solicitors, Mr. T. M. Cooper, Sunderland; and Messrs. Loveland and Beckett, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DEWAR, ALEXANDER, Dingwall, accountant, Sept. 25, Oct. 19.

GALL, ALEXANDER, Fraserburgh, draper, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.

LOXNER, THOMAS, Glasgow, accountant, Sept. 24, Oct. 16.

WHITE, JAMES, Edinburgh, furrier, Sept. 22, Oct. 18.

DIVIDENDS.

John Harrison, Liverpool, merchant, second div. of 2½d.: 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Thursday after Oct. 5.

Tuesday, Sept. 22nd.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

The Croft Unitarian Chapel, Southworth with Croft, Winwick.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MARKS, DAVID, 55 and 25, Houndsditch, City, pen manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

ASTON, WILLIAM, Lapley, Staffordshire, maltster, Oct. 3 and 31: solicitors, Mr. W. W. Jackson, 2, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. W. Greatwood, Birmingham.

BOULT, EDWARD SWANWICK, Liverpool, stockbroker, Oct. 6, Nov. 3: solicitors, Messrs. Humphries and Co., Gray's-inn-square, London; and Messrs. Forshaw and Co., Liverpool.

BRADLY, RICHARD BENBOW, 96, Bishopsgate-street Without, Jeweller, Oct. 2, Nov. 2: solicitors, Messrs. Lepard and Co., Cloak-lane.

EVANS, WILLIAM, Piccadilly, draper, Oct. 7, Nov. 5: solicitor, Mr. H. Lloyd, Milk-street, Cheapside.

GRANT, GEORGE, Kidderminster, tailor, Oct. 13, Oct. 27: solicitor, Mr. W. Boycott, jun., Kidderminster.

HODGSON, EBENEZER, Richmond, Yorkshire, ironmonger, Oct. 7, Nov. 5: solicitors, Mr. Fildes, Temple, London; Mr. J. B. Simpson, Richmond; and Messrs. Barr and Co., Leeds.

LAMONT, JOHN, Wellclose-square, shipowner, Sept. 30, Nov. 5: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Leadenhall-street.

LANCASTER, WILLIAM, Liverpool, shipowner, October 6, November 3: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

NORMAN, MATTHEW, jun., Richmond, Yorkshire, cabinet maker, October 8, November 5: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

ORANGE, JOHN, Liverpool, bootmaker, Oct. 6, Nov. 3: solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

RICHARDS, JOHN, jun., Reading, banker, Oct. 2, Nov. 2: solicitor, Mr. Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

THORN, PETER, late of 40, Castle-street, Leicester-square, bottled ale merchant, Sept. 30, Oct. 29: solicitor, Mr. Philp, Great St. Helen's.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.
SMITH, JAMES, Kingston, Glasgow, manufacturer, Sept. 24, Oct. 15.
WATT, ROBERT, jun., Glasgow, merchant, Sept. 25, Oct. 16.

BRITISH FUNDS.						
	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent Consols ..	95½	95½	95½	96½	95½	95½
Ditto for Account ..	96	96	96	96	95½	96½
3 percent Reduced ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3½ percent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	260	—	—	—	260	—
India Stock ..	10pm	11pm	11pm	11pm	12pm	11pm
Exchange Bills ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Bonds ..	—	—	—	—	—	22

FOREIGN FUNDS.						
Belgian ..	97	Mexican ..	25½			
Brazilian ..	89	Peruvian ..	37			
Buenos Ayres ..	43½	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	85½			
Columbian ..	18½	Ditto converted ..	—			
Danish ..	88½	Russian ..	110½			
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	59½	Spanish Active ..	27			
Ditto 4 per cents ..	94½	Ditto Passive ..	6			
French 3 per cents ..	84½	Ditto Deferred ..	17			

RAILWAY SHARES.						
Birmingham & Gloucester ..	130	London & Croydon Trunk ..	22			
Blackwall ..	8	London and Greenwich ..	—			
Bristol and Exeter ..	86	Manchester and Leeds ..	112			
Eastern Counties ..	22½	Midland Counties ..	129½			
Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	71½	Ditto New Shares ..	37			
Grand Junction ..	—	Manchester and Birm'g ..	77			
Great North of England ..	230	Midland and Derby ..	114			
Great Western ..	145	Norfolk ..	130			
Ditto Half ..	—	North British ..	38			
Ditto Fifth ..	—	South Eastern and Dover ..	42½			
London & North-Western ..	199	South Western ..	71½			
Ditto Quarter Shares ..	30	Trent Valley ..	—			
London and Brighton ..	62½	York and North Midland ..	97			

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 21.

There was a fair supply of English wheat by land-carriage samples this morning, and the whole met a free sale, at 1s. to 2s. per qr. advance. Business in free foreign was not extensive; but where sales were effected 1s. more money was generally realised. There is still some inquiry for bonded wheat and floating cargoes, but the market is very bare of either. The top price of English flour is raised to 51s. per sack; barrels are held for an advance, but the sales are limited. Barley of all sorts must be written 1s. per qr. lower. Beans are unaltered in value. New white peas are again 2s. per qr. higher. The oat trade continues flat, at our quotations. Maize is still inquired after, and floating cargoes held at 42s. to 43s. per qr. Linseed cakes are in good demand, and foreign of all sorts scarce.

	Wheat, Red ..	Wheat, White ..	Wheat, New ..	Flour, per sack (Town) ..	Barley ..	Malt ..	Beans, Pigeon ..	Oats ..	Peas ..	Potato ..
	49 to 56	54 to 59	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30
	54 to 59	54 to 62	54 to 62	59 to 66	27 to 37	34 to 39	42 to 45	37 to 39	24 to 28	27 to 30

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, Sept. 21.

From our own grazing districts the number of beasts was large, but of middling quality. Prime Scots, Herefords, &c., moved off steadily, at full prices; but most other kinds hung on hand, though we cannot consider them cheaper. The numbers of sheep were seasonably good, but not so large as those exhibited for some time past. The mutton trade was brisk, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs., the best old Downs readily producing 5s. per 8lbs. Lambs were in good request, at a rise of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs., at which a good clearance was effected. In calves and pigs, the supply of which was moderate, a good business was doing, at extreme currencies.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..	2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal ..	3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.
Mutton ..	3 10 to 5 0	Pork ..	3 8 to 4 10
Lamb ..	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	1,058	6,666	383	450
Monday ..	4,125	29,320	170	589

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 21.

	Per 8lbs. by the carcase.		Per 8lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.		Inf. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	
Middling do 3 0 to 3 2		Mid. ditto 4 0 to 4 2	
Prime large 3 4 to 3 6		Prime ditto 4 4 to 4 6	
Prime small 3 6 to 3 8		Veal 3 10 to 4 8	
Large Pork 3 6 to 4 2		Small Pork 4 4 to 4 10	
Lamb ..	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

SEEDS, MONDAY.—Hitherto the transactions in cloverseed have been too unimportant to admit of quotations being given; the crop is reported to have turned out well, and the value of the article is not expected to rule high. Linseed and rapeseed brought quite former rates to-day. Canaryseed was not so saleable as last week. Winter tares were held at 5s. 9d. per bushel without exciting attention.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—The dealings in Irish butter in the early part of last week were few and unimportant, but towards the close the market acquired a more healthy tone and character, the demand improved, and sales to a fair extent were effected at an advance on some descriptions of 1s. per cwt. Foreign not freely sought after. Prices ruled from 76s. to 98s. per cwt., as in quality. Bacon.—Singed sides were in slow and limited sale, and prices the turn cheaper. Bale and tierce middles scarce; prices consequently nominal. Hams.—With an unusually limited supply, prices ranged in proportion from 88s. to 96s. per cwt. Lard steady.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—Some business during the last week has been done in hops, at the quotations in our last number. This was anticipated to supply an assortment at Worcester fair on Saturday last. The opinion is now very current that the duty will reach £210,000 to £220,000, but there is no betting on it.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The wool imports into London last week were 5,240 bales, 3,121 bales thereof being from Sydney, 637 from Algoa Bay, 621 from Port Phillip, 152 from Germany, 677 from Van Diemen's Land, and 32 from the Mauritius. The public sales at the Hall of Commerce have continued to go off well since our last.—LEADS, Sept. 18.—We have only to report a limited demand again for most descriptions of foreign wool during the past week; but recent rates are steadily supported, as well in this market as at the London sales. The demand for combing wool is without any variation of moment compared with the last few weeks; prices are stationary.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The arrival of the steamer early in the week, with accounts of injury to the growing crop

(which is stated to be three weeks later than last season), gave confidence to holders, and an advance of ¼d. per lb. was quickly established for all qualities of American below good fair, and which has since been fully maintained. Sea Island has been in active demand, and quotations are advanced ¼d. to 1d. per lb. Brazil is in improved demand, and though the current qualities of Maranhão are unchanged, ¼d. to ½d. advance has, in some instances, been obtained.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 5d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. to 6s.; Horn hides, 13s.; Lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; Shearings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 21.—This market is very firm, and prices are advancing. There is not much old Y. C. left of good quality; and some of the parcels on hand may now be had at 42s.; but fine new Y. C. in small parcels on the spot is 43s. 3d. per cwt. For forward delivery there is but little doing; buyers as well as sellers are shy. The prices at St. Petersburg, according to the letters received to-day, are firm, and a fair business doing. The cost laid down here is 43s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 41s. 6d. net cash, at which there are buyers.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 19.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow ..	65s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay ..	75s. to 95s.
New ditto ..	48s. to 72s.	Oat Straw ..	28s. to 30s.
Old Clover Hay ..	95s. to 110s.	Wheat Straw ..	30s. to 32s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 18.

Stewart's, 17s. 9d.; Hetton's, 17s. 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s. 0d.; Adelaide, 17s. 0d.; West Hartlepool, 15s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 367.

GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, September 22.

TEA.—The deliveries amount to 489,000lbs. The market continues in a dull state. About 8,000 packages are declared for sale for Thursday next.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales. By private contract good ordinary Ceylon fetched 39s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The public sales of British plantation have gone off at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. 320 hhds and 80 bls Jamaica fetched 47s. 6d. to 51s. 6d. for middling to good bright yellow; middling to good grey, 47s. to 48s.; good to fine brown, 44s. to 45s. per cwt. The refined market was equally animated, standard lumps selling at 61s., and brown grocery at 63s., &c. 6,000 bags Manila, in auction, fetched full prices; fine yellow, 51s. to 51s. 6d.; good, 47s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.; middling, 46s. to 47s.; good to fine brown, 42s. to 43s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRISTOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, in AID of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Established in 1795.

The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of this Society commenced on SUNDAY, the 20th inst.

On THURSDAY, 24th, the PUBLIC MEETING will be held at BRUNSWICK CHAPEL; the Chair to be taken by ROBERT LEONARD, Esq., at half-past Ten. And, in the Evening, the Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, will preach at the TABERNACLE.

On FRIDAY, 25th, A PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be held at the MONTAGUE, at Eight o'clock. In the Evening the Lord's-supper will be administered at CASTLE-GREEN CHAPEL.

On SUNDAY, 27th, Rev. T. JOSEPH, of Tahiti, will preach at Kingsland chapel, Dings, both morning and evening; and on MONDAY, 28th, A Public Meeting will be held at Kingsland chapel, Dings, at half-past six in the evening.

Tickets for the Breakfast to be had of Mr. Whereat, St. Michael's Hill; and at the vestries of the various chapels.

The Services will commence at the usual hours.

Collections will be made at all the meetings, the prayer meeting and public breakfast excepted.

WILLIAM LUCY, } Secretaries.
GEORGE VALLANCE, }

APSLEY PELLATT and Co. (late Pellatt and Green) respectfully inform the public that, at their manufactory, Holland-street, Blackfriars, they retail GLASS, China, and Earthenware, Chandeliers, Lustres, and every variety of English and Foreign Ornamental Vases, Tazas, &c. Their showrooms are equal to any in London, and their stock of the most superior and approved description. Foreign orders and outfits executed with despatch. N.B. No establishment in the City. Western Branch, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CORN STILL PROTECTED!—The LOSS annually occasioned by the ravages of Vermin and Noxious Insects can hardly be estimated correctly; but it must be admitted that it is very extensive, and that a safe and effectual plan of securing the food-stock of the country therefrom is justly entitled to be considered an Important Discovery.

BUTLER'S GLOUCESTERSHIRE VERMIN AND INSECT KILLER is proved to be the most effectual means of destroying Rats, Mice, Beetles, Bugs, &c., &c.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY.—Third Series.

Mr. King, of Bath, writing May 16, 1846, says—"We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most decisive poisons for vermin ever produced. My sale, of late, has more than trebled, and the farmers here begin to estimate its value."

Mr. Keating, St. Paul's, London, writes—"One very great advantage in it is, that it can be used instead of arsenic, and will be the means of preventing many fatal accidents from that poison."

Mr. Severs, Kendal, writes—"I have had many testimonials of its efficacy and superiority: 'one very great advantage is the readiness with which the destructive vermin take it, after other means of tempting them have failed.'"

Mr. Purnell, Liverpool, writes—"I have had several people for the 'Killer' for bugs, who say it is the grandest thing they have ever tried, as it has thoroughly exterminated them."

The Gateman of the King's Dock, Liverpool, certifies that, by its use, he effectually destroyed the beetles and cockroaches with which his house was infested.

Many other Testimonials may be had of all Agents.

The "Killer" is put up in packets, with full directions, at 3d., 6d., 1s. each.

AGENTS:—Barclay's, 85, Farringdon-street; Sutton's, 10, Bow-churchyard; Keating, 79, and Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Langton, Brothers, and Scott; Evans, Lescher, and Co.; Drew, Heyward, and Co., London; Raines and Co., Edinburgh; Figgis and Oldham, Dublin; Marshall, Belfast; Bolton, Blanchard, and Co., York; C. H. Purnell, 2, Liver-court, Liverpool; Harris, Birmingham; T. and A. Warren, Bristol; Evans, Son, and Hodgson, Exeter; Cooper and Co., Reading; and all Druggists and Medicine Venders; or, post free, of the Proprietor, W. Butler, Wootton-under-Edge, by enclosing stamps.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE WAREHOUSE,

42, Ludgate-hill. The substance called Cocoa-nut Fibre envelops the shell of the milky cocoa-nut, around which it forms a strong protecting net-work. Man's ingenuity has turned the fibre to account by manufacturing it into many very useful articles, such as Carpets for Stairs and Passages, Matting for Churches, Public Buildings, Offices, and Kitchens. Also, Hearthrugs, Carriage and Door Mats, Netting for Sheepfolds, Ropes, &c.; but among the applications there is not any to which it is better adapted than for the stuffing of Mattresses and Cushions as a substitute for Horse Hair. It is very elastic, and affords great ease and support to the body, whether used with or without a feather bed. It has also the additional recommendation of being so obnoxious to vermin that they will not live in it, whilst it is a fact well known that horse-hair, wool, and flock will engender animalcules. Being a non-absorbent, and possessing peculiar chemical properties that render it an anti-contagionist, the Cocoa-nut Fibre is particularly suitable for Children's Beds, for use in Schools, Hospitals, and Asylums, and all large Dormitories.—Lists containing prices may be had at the Warehouse, or will be sent free by post.—TRELLOAR, 42, Ludgate-hill, seven doors from Farringdon-street.

TO LADIES.—CAUTION.—DELCROIX'S KA-

LYDOR for the COMPLEXION, surpassing all others for preserving and beautifying the skin, prepared for the use of her Majesty the Queen and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by special command, and protected by letters patent, the label bearing the royal arms surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume, elegantly embossed. Cet essentiel parfait, for the ladies' toilet, completely removes tan, pimples, and all cutaneous eruptions. It is imperative on purchasers to ask for "Delcroix's Kalydor for the Complexion," as spurious compounds, for the sake of gain, are sold by unprincipled shopkeepers, composed of mineral astringents, utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. Messrs. Delcroix cannot insure any article bearing their name to be genuine, unless their Chancery protection label be also affixed, with their signatures and address, 158, New Bond-street, London.

ROYAL NURSERY.

Inexperienced mothers and nurses often pay too little regard to the hair of infants and young children, as the majority of beautifully flowing locks or bald heads in after years is to be traced from the earliest period, the seeds of strength or weakness being laid in the nursery.

DELCROIX'S MACASSAR OIL.

is celebrated for its genial and nourishing qualities, in producing and sustaining the growth of the hair, and of unfailing efficacy (when applied according to the directions) during the tender years of infancy and childhood; so that no nursery, where personal advantages are considered important, should be without it.

Delcroix's Macassar Oil, imported under the sanction of the "Lords of the Treasury," for the use of her most gracious Majesty, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, &c., is protected by two elegantly-executed correct likenesses, in embossed medallions, of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the signature and address of the Proprietors.

The unparalleled success of Delcroix's Macassar Oil as a specific for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the human hair, is too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with the numerous testimonies constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature.

DELCROIX AND CO.'S ROYAL BOUQUETS.

"Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all."

Delcroix and Co.'s Royal Bouquets—"le plus joli cadeau" of the season, are composed of the most delicate and luxurious perfumes, and from their ambrosial fragrance seem like "a thousand rich posies," diffusing "sweet smelling odours," truly exalting at balls, routs, and fashionable assemblies. The lovers of elegant Perfumes are solicited to call at 158, New Bond-street, and try Delcroix and Co.'s Royal Bouquets on their handkerchiefs, for which purposes bottles are always open free, viz.:—Bouquet de la Reine Victoria, Bouquet du Prince Albert, Bouquet des Noes Royales, Bouquet de la Princesse Royale, Bouquet Royal Adelaide, Bouquet du Roi George IV., &c., &c.

DELCROIX AND CO.'S NEW PERFUMES

are the "Prince of Wales' Bouquet," and the "Bouquet Princesse Alice." The former being a combination of the fragrance of the most delicious flowers, in which the flavour of the moss-rose bears the most conspicuous part, while the latter imparts the true essence of the modest "Lily of the Valley." These perfumes are colourless, and will not soil the most delicate handkerchief.—Price, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMES

of all kinds. The French imported from their Establishment at Grasse, in the south of France, superior to everything to be obtained in Paris.

SOAPS, the largest variety of any house in the world, including all the most recherché flavours.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless

ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks ..	s. d. 16 6 doz	s. d. 21 0 doz	s. d. 30 0 per doz	s. d. 35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks ..	12 6 ..	16 6 ..	25 0 ..	28 0 ..
Tea Spoons ..	5 6 ..	8 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Salt Spoons ..	6 0 ..	12 0 gilt	18 0 ..	18 0 ..
Egg Spoons ..	7 0 ..	15 0 ..	13 6 gilt 24s	13 6 gilt 24s
Mustard Spoons ..	6 0 ..	12 0 ..	13 6 ..	13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons ..	3 6 ea	4 6 ea	7 6 each	7 6 each
Sauce Ladles ..	3 6 pair	4 6 pair	7 6 pair	7 6 pair
Soup Ladles ..	6 6 ..	8 0 ..	11 0 ..	12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters ..	3 6 ea	5 0 ea	5 0 each	5 0 each
Sugar Tongs ..	1 3 pair	1 9 pair	3 0 pair	3 0 pair
Fish Knives ..	5 6 ea	8 6 ea	12 6 each	10 6 each
Butter Knives ..	1 9 ..	2 0

Skewers .. Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

	Octagon Handles.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and Warranted Steel Blades ..	s. d. 22 6 per doz	s. d. 25 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz
Dessert ditto, to match ..	18 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair	19 6 pr pair
Carver and Fork ..	8 6 ..	8 ..	8 6 ..

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

3½-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 1

EMPLOYMENT.

PERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be APPOINTED in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the SALE of their celebrated TEA.

Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate-street, London.

The teas are packed in leaden canisters from One Ounce to a Pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale. The only license required is 11s. per annum, and many during the last one-and-twenty years have realised considerable incomes by the agency, without one shilling let or loss.

Application to be made (if by letter, post free) as above.

**GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S WARE-
HOUSES, SHOW-ROOMS, and MANUFACTORIES,**
Opening to the Monument,

46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show-rooms. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich ornate bases; others of tastefully cut glass, or paper maché, gorgeously embellished. These, with a most varied stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps, are all of the latest designs, and at the lowest possible prices.

THE PATENT GEM SPIRIT LAMP.

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HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—Mr. Halse is now ready to supply patients with his efficient Portable Apparatus. It is constructed on so simple a plan, that the most unscientific can manage it; and what renders it far superior to all other Galvanic Apparatuses is, that it will remain in action for several weeks, without the least trouble. It is constructed on precisely the same principle as the one he uses at Pelham-crescent; and, as he galvanises between forty and fifty patients every day, it may well be supposed that he has brought the Galvanic Apparatus to great perfection. Price Ten Guineas, the cash to accompany the order. Medical advice will be given how to apply it.

"HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS."—Mr. Halse, the medical galvanist of Brompton, has lately explained to us the principle of his Galvanic apparatus, and has given us an opportunity of seeing it in action. We were astonished to find how perfectly he had his large batteries under control. We really think, however, that the method of regulating the power in his portable apparatuses is superior to that used for the government of his larger description. Nothing appears to be wanting in the former; their simplicity is such, that we should conceive it impossible that any person could have the least difficulty in using them.—*Court Journal*.

GALVANISM.—Extract from the *Satirist*.—"Medicus.—We would recommend Mr. Halse, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton. His practice as a medical galvanist is very extensive, particularly amongst the aristocracy. We have ourselves tested his galvanic skill, and the result has convinced us that galvanism is of astonishing efficacy in cases of indigestion. The sensation, far from being unpleasant, is really pleasurable. We, of course, confine our observations to Mr. Halse's method of applying galvanism; he stands alone as a medical galvanist."—[Notice to correspondents.]

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse, at 5, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures of cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, head-aches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine.—*Terms*, One Guinea per week.

GALVANISM.—"The application of galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the cold-water doctors, for the galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the hydropathists, and as the cold-water treatment is without doubt a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now naturally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse, of Brompton, may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science. If galvanism be as powerful an agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it, for, without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a medical galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, when they think galvanism will be of service."—*Morning Chronicle*.

GALVANISM.—"Our readers may have noticed several extracts we have given from Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism. We have reason to believe that every case stated in that pamphlet is perfectly true, wonderful as they certainly are; for, a short time since, we called on Mr. Halse, and were introduced by him to a gentleman who was undergoing the operation. The patient informed us that it was not at all an unpleasant sensation; indeed, we felt it ourselves, and there was not the least unpleasantness about it. This gentleman's case was paralysis, and he declared to us, that before he came to Mr. Halse, one leg had withered away to a mere skeleton, 'but now,' said he, 'you perceive it is both stout and healthy.' Such, indeed, was the case."—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*.

GALVANISM.—"The science of galvanism appears to be now brought to great perfection, for we are given to understand that it can be administered to mere infants, without producing the least inconvenience to them. Mr. Halse, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, is the gentleman to whom the public are indebted for this improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus; in short, Mr. Halse may be considered the medical galvanist of the metropolis. Like most other men of talent, however, he has opponents and imitators; but what reasonable person, who feels desirous of trying the remedial powers of Galvanism, would think of resorting to any imitator, when Mr. Halse can himself be applied to."—*Weekly Chronicle*.

GALVANISM.—"We hold it a positive duty to call attention to the extraordinary cures lately effected by Mr. Halse, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London, by the means of Galvanism. A detail of these may be seen in a clever pamphlet on the subject, lately published by the practitioner himself; but we are enabled to corroborate the most essential part of these statements by the fact of having ourselves undergone the operations, the process of which is no way disagreeable, while the effect is equally astonishing and complete. In asthma, more especially, the powers of galvanism, properly applied, are wonderful."—*Court Journal*.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE on the ISLAND of RAROTONGA.—By an awful visitation of Divine Providence, on the 15th of March last, this beautiful and interesting island has been universally devastated, and the labours of many years laid in ruins. Every chapel, every school-house, and every missionary dwelling (with a single exception) were destroyed. In a village consisting of 217 houses, only two remained standing, and this was a fearful example of the rest.

"To give you," writes one of the Missionaries, "a description of the scene presented by the morning light is impossible. Our house in ruins, furniture injured, clothes and provisions spoiled, most of our valuable books completely destroyed; and also our little stores of sugar and flour swimming in water. All this, however, we could have borne with comparative resignation; but when the natives ventured to tell us that Zion, our holy and beautiful house, was in ruins, we felt we had lost our all. This is our chief trial. The poor people weep at its sight, and on every remembrance of it exclaim, 'Alas! alas! Zion, our rest and our joy! What shall we do? Who shall comfort us?' The scene is most heart-rending. The poor people have at least two years of famine before them. This, in their present weakened state, we fear, will deeply affect their constitutions. Our only hope is in the Lord. May his mercy still comfort us, and his power still us; then we may yet rejoice in the light of his countenance. We also rely much on the sympathy, prayers, and assistance of the Directors and our friends at home. We know you will be deeply afflicted on our account, but we trust you will not despair, but still continue to us those expressions, which never fail to encourage us and our people.

"I fear the valuable subscription for arrow-root for last year is all spoiled; this year there will be none.

"The whole island is a complete wreck, a few headless cocoa-nut trees are the only conspicuous objects in the universal waste."

While the Directors bow with humble submission to a dispensation so directly from the hand of God, they feel constrained to employ their best influence with the friends of religion and benevolence, by presenting a special appeal on behalf of their faithful missionaries and the afflicted people. The following subscriptions have already been received, and it is hoped, that as the object is one most strongly commending itself to the benevolence and humanity of the Christian public, a sufficient sum may be raised to send out, with all possible despatch, supplies of food and clothing, together with materials in aid of restoring their fallen houses and chapels, that may greatly alleviate their urgent distress.

Contributions of cheap cotton goods, and also of tools, &c., such as saws, axes, hammers, hoes, nails, and screws, will be no less acceptable than money.

ARTHUR TIDMAN,
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London, September 22, 1846.

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N.B.—Parties ordering may suit themselves with the exact degree of hardness they require, by observing the following rule:—V. H. signifies very hard, H. hard, M. medium, S. soft, V. S. very soft. Narrow brushes of these various textures are kept, particularly applicable for ladies' use.

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28	0 9½	1 19 11	2 3½	5 19 9	3 10½	9 19 7	28
29	0 9½	2 0 8	2 4	6 0 2	3 11½	10 3 4	29
30	0 9½	2 1 6	2 4½	6 4 6	4 0	10 7 6	30
31	0 9½	2 2 6	2 5½	6 7 6	4 1	10 12 6	31
32	0 10	2 3 5	2 6	6 10 3	4 2½	10 17 1	32
33	0 10½	2 4 6	2 6½	6 13 6	4 3½	11 2 6	33
34	0 10½	2 5 7	2 7½	6 16 9	4 4½	11 7 11	34
35	0 10½	2 6 10	2 8½	7 0 6	4 6	11 14 2	35
36	0 11	2 8 2	2 9½	7 4 6	4 7½	12 0 10	36
37	0 11½	2 9 8	2 10½	7 9 0	4 9½	12 8 4	37
38	0 11½	2 11 3	2 11½	7 13 9	4 11½	12 16 3	38
39	1 0	2 13 11	3 0½	7 18 9	5 1	13 4 7	39
40	1 0½	2 14 9	3 2	8 4 3	5 3½	13 13 9	40

All necessary information and papers; also Tracts on Life Assurance, Reports of the Society's Affairs, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, at the London Office, 12, Moorgate-street, Bank. Offices, No. 12, Moorgate-street.

J. R. LEIFCHILD, Secretary.

STATE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd OCTOBER, at One o'clock precisely; when HENRY VINCENT, Esq., will deliver an ADDRESS on the Present State of Political Parties, with a view to the adoption of measures which shall lead to the promotion of a real representation of the People in the Commons' House of Parliament.

EBENEZER E. Secretary, pro tem.
18, Warwick-square, City.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND SLAVEHOLDING.

THE UNIVERSE of Friday next will contain, with the usual variety of Political, Philanthropic, and Ecclesiastical articles, a Careful Review of the Proceedings of the Conference on the subject of Slavery, including a reply to the question, Can Slaveholders become Members? The Price of this large Family Paper is only 4d.; and to Ministers, of all denominations, only 3d.

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Two Sermons will be preached in York-road chapel, Lambeth, in aid of the Lambeth Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, on Lord's-day, September 27, 1846. That in the morning at eleven o'clock, by the Rev. JAMES HILL, of Clapham; that in the evening at half-past six, by the Rev. Dr. ALLIOTT.

On Monday evening, September 28th, the Annual Public Meeting will be held in the same place, the chair to be taken at six o'clock, by JOSHUA FIELD, Esq. Several ministers and gentlemen will address the meeting.

SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING TO APPRENTICE THE CHILDREN OF DISSIDENT MINISTERS OF EVANGELICAL SENTIMENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors, Members, and Subscribers of this Society, will be held at CHESHUNT COLLEGE-ROOMS, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1846, at Eleven o'clock; when three Candidates from the subjoined list will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,
C. J. METCALFE, } Secretaries.
E. MANNERING, }

The Poll will commence at Eleven, and close at Twelve o'clock precisely.

N.B.—The Votes of the Unsuccessful Candidates will be carried to their account at the next election.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. John Victory Cunningham | 6. John Breeze. |
| 2. Sarah Ann Jones | 7. George Willmore |
| 3. James Wilkins | 8. Daniel Powell |
| 4. Cephas Matthews | 9. Hannah Rees |
| 5. Elizabeth D. Whitta | 10. David Jones |

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